THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,686—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA..	10890
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000		
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10600
27th ,,	EGYPT	8000		
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th ,,	PERSIA	8000		
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th ,,	HIMALAYA	7000		
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000		
14th ,,	SALSETTE	7000	MEDINA	12368
21st ,,	ARCADIA	7500		
28th ,,	SALSETTE	7000	MALWA	10883
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000		
12th ,,	SALSETTE	7000	MOOLTAN	9621
19th ,,	PERSIA	8000		
26th ,,	MALOJA	12431		
2nd Nov.	INDIA	8000		
9th ,,	SALSETTE	7000	MOREA	10890
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000		
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	7000	MARMORA	10600
30th ,,	MEDINA	12368		

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and farther information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umvolosi	4500	3rd August 1912.

Fares from Rs. 325 to Rs. 330, according to the position of Berths.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	6th July 1912
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. ,,
*Elysia	6363	J. Coverley	18th Aug. ,,
Macedonia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. ,,
*Elysia	6363	J. Coverley	21st Nov. ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 826	1,390
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	4th July	9 a.m.	
Lhasa.....	2134	Friday	5th July	† 6 a. m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 4th July, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday, 10th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charoar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, on Thursday 11th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 13th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
3rd July, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Sydney	4118	Gary	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6365	Costa	29th Aug. 1912.
Nera	5338	X	24th Oct. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	X	21st Nov. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 630	528	270
Do. (Return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Nera	5338	X	9th Aug. 1912
Oceanien	4143	X	6th S ept. 1912

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini	15th July 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	E. Viole	15th Aug. 1912.
Polcevera	4,000	A. di. Amazaga.	20th Aug. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	G. Balsito	16th July 1912.
Capri	6,000		16th Aug 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

THE ETERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Oby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corn of Inby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSRD CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED £400,000
RESE LIABILITY OF SHEHOLDERS £600,000

ARD OF DIRECTORS

The RT. HORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon Co.)
EMILE FEQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LE WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Sly and Co.)
J. C. GEOR BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Gle de Paris).
J. S. HASKI Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BRAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB ESSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMO Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS receivn terms to be ascertained on application:
BILLS OF EHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted approved security and every description of nking and Exchange business undertaken,
The purchase sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for stituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORORATION.

HEAD OFFIC NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	,, ,, 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	,, ,, 423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE 26, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRCHES :

Bombay,	Cebu.	San Francisco,
Calcutta,	Shang,	Mexico.
Singapore;	Hankc	Panama,
Hongkong,	Pekin	Colon.
Canton,	Yokoha,	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION s drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cs of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; carries on every description of Banking and Exchge business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT OCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1, up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS receive for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms wh may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHECES SUPPLIED.

H. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFEE :—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BNK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on applicatn.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout dia.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSE Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT ad EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, rith STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on aplication.
A copy of the alf-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on aplication.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSRIBED CAPITAL.
Rs 50,00,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
7, Green Sreet, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCY:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhvnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur and urat.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rat of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent. and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

DIAMONDS

It is because they are the visible emblems of

LOVE AND MARRIAGE

that FINGER RINGS are considered the most interesting of all objects of JEWELLERY and as they are really the popular product of civilisation they naturally carry sympathetic concern and value. Not only does the DIAMOND dominate to-day, as the favourite stone for rings, but it also holds its own in the first position as the chief ornament of most other forms of jewellery. We have a magnificent collection of

ENGAGEMENT RINGS

of unapproached QUALITY in DIAMONDS. From the rich man's point of view, of course, there is much to be said in favour of DIAMONDS, but there is much satisfaction also to be found in

BEAUTIFUL COLOURED STONES

Such as the Ruby, Emerald, Sapphire, Opal, Turquoise &c., delightfully set as the centres of clusters of small diamonds, or set alternately in various sizes of half hoops, and also many other fancies. A full casket of jewelled rings in these days certainly does not betray vanity, but rather discloses artistic LOVE FOR THE BEAUTIFUL; and a full casket of jewels also affords the opportunity to those who credit stones with occult influences, to wear particular stones which have been allocated as proper to wear at certain seasons. Every day has its own gem. Sunday the Yellow Topaz; Monday, Pearls; Tuesday, Rubies; Wednesday, Sapphires; Thursday, Amethyst; Friday, Emerald; Saturday, Diamond. The months also have their appropriate gems. January, the Garnet; February, Amethyst; March, Bloodstone; April, Diamond; May, Emerald; June, Agate; July, Cornelian; August, Sardonyx; September, Chrysolite; October, Opal; November, Topaz, and in December, Turquoise. It will be apparent from the foregoing that a very large casket is required to keep up with all the curious rules for wearing jewels. But apart from such fancies or scruples, there is a charm and novelty in variety, and as there are eight fingures and two thumbs to a pair of hands, many will feel it a pleasure to be able to wear a succession of finger rings. Inspection of our stock of PICKED STONES will reveal to you the fact that

QUALITY FOR QUALITY

there is only one house in Bombay where the Best Value In DIAMONDS can be obtained.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED 150° TEST in AMERICA.

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL' MEANS SATISFACTION

"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
White Rose	150°	,, ,,
Chester	125°	,, ,,
Devoe's	125°	,, ,,
Monkey	125°	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses f Italy nd France.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING :—

4	LEMON CLING PEACHES
4	BARTLETT PEARS
4	APRICOTS
4	GREENGAGES
4	ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
3	STEWED PRUNES
1	BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS

IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer: Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDENDS on certain shares in the Company declared between the 1st June, 1892 and the 31st May, 1908 remain unclaimed and that claims (if any) in respect of any such dividends should be submitted to the undersigned within six months from this date, accompanied by such evidence (if any) as may be available in support thereof. No claim received after the expiration of the said period will be entertained and any such dividends not so claimed as aforesaid will be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company under Article 105 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

A list of the shares with the amounts of the dividends and the names of the parties to whom the dividends are payable may be seen at the Office of the Company, No. 3 Wallace Street, Bombay, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P. M. daily.

For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 28th February 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISPRUDENCE.

No. 1491 E. 1459.

Dated 1st July, 1912. Recd. 26th June 1912.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KRISHNABAI widow of LILADHAR VALLUBHDAS, late of Bombay, Banya Hindu inhabitant, deceased.

CHATURBHUJ VISSANJI, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate within the Fort, father and one of the executors according to the Will of the deceased..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir NARAYEN GANESH CHANDAVARKER, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-fifth day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve and in the third year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

The 25th day of June, 1912.

Messrs. DUBASH & PRUSHOTAMRAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS,

Hull, England.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines Bombay.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.
CHIEF ATTRACTION MIKE THE MISER.

IN POONA

NAPIER HOTEL NOW

DR. CARL PERIN,

THE ROYAL PALMIST AND MENTAL SCIENTIST.

Hours 11 to 1 and 3 to 5.

NOTICE.—Dr. PERIN will RETURN to TAJ MAHAL HOTEL on or about July 15.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exonange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Ostram Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ....£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges of either sex in superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

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CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAMPIRE DANCER !

THE SENSATIONAL STORY OF A MUSIC-HALL "Star."
2000 FEET OF INTENSE EXCITEMENT.
A WEIRD MYSTERIOUS DANCE AT

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE,

CHURNI ROAD.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !

THE DANCE OF DEATH.

Oscar, a young actor, falls madly love with Silvia, a beautiful music-hall dancer. Silvia's partner in the dance suddenly falling sick, he is selected for the post. He proposes to Silvia, but is refused, as she is already engaged to Count Waldeberg, a rich nobleman. Upon this, he makes a desperate decision. He buys a phial of poison from the chemist's. Putting the phial in his pocket he goes to Silvia's dressing-room. Carried away by powerful emotions, he conducts himself so violently, that Silvia orders him out of the room. Losing all hope, the miserable young man drinks the fatal poison !

Now comes the climax ! The curtain rises, the dance commences. It is a weird performance having a deep, mysterious meaning. As the dance progresses, the poison Oscar has swallowed takes effect. His face becomes livid, his eyeballs start out. As Silvia grips him by the throat, his body becomes rigid and the breath goes out of him. All this while Silvia thinks he is acting, and the audience also imagine a very fine piece of acting going on ! The dance comes to an end. The house rings with applause. Three times Silvia comes on the stage to make her bow. Three times the curtain falls;—but Oscar rises not. There he lies—a corpse, at the feet of her for whom he has destroyed himself.

THREE USUAL SHOWS
at 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY EXTRA 4th SHOW 11-15 to 12-15. P.M.
HALF PRICES : Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 and As. 2.
(Films for sale : apply to the Manager.) TELEPHONE No. 1271.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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PRINCESS STREET. BOMBAY.

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They cure FEVER, AGUE, and INFLUENZA, and have been tested by the time.

Re. 1 each.

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For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. etc.- Rs. 1-8ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans 4. each.

By all the dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI LABORATORY. Dadar, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSIT :—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ⅛ per cent. commission.

AUDITORS :—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE :
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London), Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs.1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... ,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... ,,	17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tieling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. ISAACASEL,
Manager.

Post Box No. 307,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	$ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 335,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY. GALLE, SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Melan Deli (Sumatra)	Oeba
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lampor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Puket	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 31. JOHN GREIG, Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c. good for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three line Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Mmu charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless suffi cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the serv a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever may be your Instrument, we guarantee that it will honour us well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Piano Bombay and Poona.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corn Exchange, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky can be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—BARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols.; "Scribner" '80 to '92 five vols. "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 73 care of this Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9¼ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hund 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, printed on flap there will be an additional charge of 8 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 1 per thousand If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand

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REPORTS, Petition Memorial, Business, Announcement, Billheads, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Specialities for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If a date over one and within 3 months, annas 4 a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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Fine Household Soap.

Can be obtained everywere

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The leading Financial Papern the East.
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The leading Insurance medium in the East.
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The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

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A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

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WANTED a smart MOTOR ACCESSARY SALESMAN, (European) with a good knowledge of Cars, and accessories. Salary according to qualifications.

Apply to
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Motor Engineers,
Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—The DESIRABLE PREMISES, now occupied by the Amalgamated Railway Society, Lift, Electric Lights and Fans. Rent Rs. 110 per mensem. Apply GENERAL SECRETARY, A. S. R. S. Eruckshaw Building, Hornby Row, Fort.

TO LET—AT ANDHERI, beautifully situated FURNISHED BUNGALOW, in nice Garden. Two bed and Bath Rooms. Dining and Drawing Room. Perfect water supply, nice Garden. Moderate Rent. Apply Box No. 75, care of "Bombay Gazette."

POONA SEASON.—Beautiful BUNGALOWS TO BE LET. Also LANDS and BUNGALOWS FOR SALE. Apply,

J. D. COOPER,
House Agent,
Poona.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple, or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.

Recommended by Mr. Hill, "Bombay Gazette."

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PRINTER'S TRAVELLER FOR BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER with connection preferred, good opening and prospects for the right man. Only those at present on the ground entertained.

Apply by letter stating Terms and particulars to MANAGER "Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—30-35 h. p. 4 cylinder CLEMENT-BAYARD with magnificent 7 seated Limousine, Stepney wheel, 5 Lamps, 2 Horns, usual Tools etc. Tyres body and upholstery in excellent condition. The Car is in perfect order and only being sold as owner is purchasing a six-cylinder Rolls-Royce car.

Price Rs. 9,000. Box No. 6 care of this Paper.

PRINTING AND OTHER MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Must be cleared to make room for new plant coming from England.

PRINTING MACHINES.

1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
1 Quad Demy by Harrild & Sons, "Main" News Machine.
1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double plateu, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

HAND PRESSES.

1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

CUTTING MACHINE.

1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

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1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.
1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

RULING MACHINES.

1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
1 Iron frame size 36 inches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
1 Backing Machine.
1 Rolling Machine.
2 Type Casting Machines.
1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.
1 Litho Press incomplete.

Apply, MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office,
Green Street, Fort.

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THE BEST WEARS, for India.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 15, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 2,000 BAGS OF HOUSEHOLD FLOUR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vissanjee Sons and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Wallace Flour Mill, at Chickalwady, Tardeo, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on account and at the risk of Seth Haji Khanoo Moosa,—

2,000 bags of household flour "Anchor Brand" manufactured at the Wallace Flour Mill in convenient lots of not less than 108 bags.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid within 2 days and goods taken delivery of within that time.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SALE of the right of collecting toll at the Sion and Mahim Causeways.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, under instructions of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, sell by Public Auction, the above right at 3 p. m. (B. T.) THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July 1912, at the Office of the Assessor and Collector, on the ground-floor of the Municipal Building.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner or at the Auctioneers.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Liquidator the Bombay and Hajaz Steam Navigation Co. of India, Ltd. a lot of brass boiler fittings, copper and brass screws, tubes, maps, bellows, empty paint tins, hose tubes, watercans, boiler tubes, dies and taps, bolts, and nuts, gauge glasses and brass Syringe, tubes, cotton waste, brass pieces, compass and one lever, hammers, chisals, ropes, etc.

At 3 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 very hand-some bay Arab Gelding, 6 years old, 14-3 high in excellent condition, a splendid saddle horse and said to be trained to harness.
The property of the late Mr. Pestanji J. Shroff.
1 hand-some strong builted glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 CASES FANCY PRINTS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th July, 1912, at 4 p.m., at their Rooms under instruction from Messrs. W. W. Churchill & Co., Ltd. of Manchester and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties of Delhi :—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Champat Rai Nazir Mab, case of need Messrs. R. Dayal and Bros, of Delhi—
R. D. 953 and B. 234-37—4 cases fancy prints.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Guguikishore, Narain Lall—case of need Messrs. R. Dayal and Bros. of Delhi—
R. D. 956 and B. 238—1 case fancy prints.
On account and at the risk of Mr, Sheo Narayan Bishamber Dayal—case of need, R. Dayal and Bros. of Delhi—
R. D. 968 and B. 239-43—5 cases fancy prints.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Ishirdass Goband Saran—case of need, Messrs. R. Dayal and Bros. of Delhi—
R. D. 958 and B. 244-45—2 cases fancy prints.

AUCTION SALE OF 308 CASES ANILINE COLOURS.

Under instructions from the P. & O. S. N Company Messrs, MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 5th July, 1912, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), in the Victoria Dock No. 10 Unclaimed Warehouse on account of the concerned, the undermentioned goods salved from s.s. Delhi and landed ex-s.s. Mooltan,

P. B. & Co.—308 cases Aniline colours.

AUCTION SALE OF ELPHINSTONE WOOLLEN MILL MACHINERIES, AND ALSO 91 BALES BLANKETS, &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th July, 1912, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises near the Elphinstone Road, Railway Station by the side of New Bridge, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Ambalal Pranjeewandas and Jafferji Adamji and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Thomas Morley, the following machineries :—

Such as cards, mules, looms, moulding machine, raising machine, waste breaker, throstle, woollen tearing machine, Donkey pumps, oil engine 45 h. p., by Ruston Proctor, compound condensing engine, boiler, shaftings, pulleys, couplings, wall bracket, etc.

Also 3 p.m. (S.T.).

91 bales blankets of different sizes, and a quantity of loose blankets without dyed and washed, wool and woollen waste, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1912.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette", See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

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First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, JULY 1.] [BOMBAY, JULY 2.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	76 3-8		1-16
do. Rentes	92 1-2		1-4
3½ do. Sterling Loan	91 1-2		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	64 1-8		unchgd
Silver in London Spot	28 3-16		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence	28 5-16		1-16
Silver in New York	61 1-4		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·23		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin	20·47	1-2	
do. do. New York	4·87 1-4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3		since
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight	2 12-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 4 months' sight	3 1-2		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 3-8		3-8
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 1-2		5-8

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 25-32 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by bear covering.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Madras ... Rs. 2,30,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier—Good business done
Futures	Steady.
Manchester	Quiet with a moderate enquiry
Total Sales	... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 "
Imports	... Nil
Mid-Americans	... 6·57—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·38	6·37	6·31
+03	+03	+04
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·25	6·22	6·21
+05	+05	+05
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
6·21	6·22	6·22
+05	+05	

New York Noon call Oct 11·45 Dec. 11·54,
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct 11·63 Dec 11·64.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	5,000
" Receipts at " last year	...	100
" Exports to Great Britain	...	10,000
" Exports to Continent	...	5,000
" Spot Cotton		...11·65 unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct 11·45+02		Declined early owing to favourable weather reports and advanced later on spinners reported to be bidding more freely.
Futures—Month of Dec. 11·55		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 12 3-8+1-8
Futures month of Oct	... 11·62 unchgd
Futures month of Dec	... 11·64
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	... Nominal
Do. Months—	....
Do. Name of Ports—	....
Wheat White Karachi	... 38 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—	... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers	
Wheat Red Karachi	... 37 7-8 unchgd
Do Months—June-July—London—Sellers	
Tone—Firm.	
Wheat afloat for U. K.	... 3,130,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-5lbs.	... 38 1-4
Do. Month—May—Done—Easier	
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs	... No sellers

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	... 39 3-4
Do Month	... June—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship.	... No sellers.
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports—	... .
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	... Nominal
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports.—	... .
Brown Cawnpore	... 49 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers	
Tone—Firmer.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	... 68 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Value.	
Tone—Quiet but steady.	
Linseed Calcutta	... 65-6d unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do Name of Port—London—Done—Sellers—Quiet	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...59 1-4—1-8
Do. Months—July-Aug	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	£ 7-3-6 unchgd
July-Aug.—Hull—Sellers—Steady.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).	... 15 3-4 unchgd

RUBBER—*

Para Rubber	... 4 8 3-4 unchgd
	June-July—Value—Firm.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	...	£ 90 1-4+3-4
Yellow Metal	...	d 7 5-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	...	£ 77 3-8+1-4
English best selected Copper	...	£ 83 1-2 unchgd

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...12s 6d.

ARRIVALS—

"Fitzclarence".

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	... 15 6—4 1-2d Value
Do. Months of Shipment	...July-Aug

Tone—Scarcely anything doing.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	... Neglected.
Do Months of Shipments	... .

Tone—Entirely Neglected

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...10 10 1-2—2d.
Months of Shipments August—Sellers
Tone—Quiet in sympathy with Hamburg.
E A B a Similar Crystal C & F India ... 16 6 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... July-Aug—Sellers.
Tone—Very small business doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Month of Shipments ... .
Java Sugar—Unchanged—Rather more enquiry.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [2ND JULY, 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
37 Bars Silver	1,50,000	Adelaide	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 29th & 30th June, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	24	28,419
B. B. and C. I. Railway	42	51,132

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little doing, the enquiry for Bank remittance being small, and Private Bills still being scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—	
T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
On-lits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. August.
Do. do Francs	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 to 138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...148 3-4
Shanghai "	...201 3-4
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Rates opened unchanged at 96 for Cash and 95 13-16 for account. Very little business has been done and at the close the market is quiet at our quotations.

We quote :—		
Cash	...	Rs. 96 0 0
Settlement	...	" 95 12 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed unchanged for ready at 28 3-16, and 1-16 higher for delivery in two months at 28 5-16. New York was unchanged at 61 1-4. The market opened at 71 3-16 ex-duty for ready and has remained steady during the day, closing unchanged for ready and forward. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—		
English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 23 15 0
Australian "	...	" 23 15 0
Sovereigns "	...	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	...	" 71 3 0
1st Settlement	...	" 71 3 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 71 8 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	...	" 80 9 0
1st Settlement	...	" 80 9 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 80 14 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Advices from America are almost unchanged, but Liverpool reports an advance at the close of 3 to 5 points in futures. Weather reports from America are conflicting. The local market opened quiet and unchanged at Rs. 301 for good Broach March and Rs. 251 for fully good Bengal January. There is little business passing, speculators in the bazaar seeming averse to operate either way. Exporters are out of the market. At the close rates are unchanged as under. There is no improvement in the general weather conditions, though rain is reported in the south of the Central Provinces.

Ready cotton continues steady, but the enquiry is only moderate and chiefly from mills.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	... Rs.	301 Mar.1913
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	"	295 Jan. "
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	292 " "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	288 " "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	"	283 " "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	266 " "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	258 " "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	266 " "
F. G. H. G. Bengals	"	251-2 " "

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	288 July-Aug.
Good H. G. Westerns	"	258 "
Good M. G. Westerns	"	267 "
Opening Tone	...	... Steady.
Estimated Sales	...	... 10,000
Total Imports	...	... 11,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·36	6·35	6·29	6·23
—02	—02	—02	—02
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·20	6·19	6·19	6·20
—02	—02	—02	—02
Mar.-Apl.			
6·20			
—02			

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—		
Ready	...	Rs. 11 10 0 B.T.
September	...	" 12 9 0 R.T.
Apl-May 1913	...	" 11 6 9 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady and unchanged.

We Quote :—		
Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	...Rs.	8 9 0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	... "	8 11 0 B.T.
Yellow "	... "	9 6 0 B.T.

JINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	60 0 0 Nominal

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Easier. We quote :—		
Ready	... Rs	13 6 0 B. T.
Forward	... "	14 2 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—		
Ready	... Rs.	37 8 0 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—		
Ready.	... Rs.	28 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

We quote—		
Jan.-Feb.	... Rs.	48 0 0 Nominal.

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—		
Ready	... Rs.	7 5 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.		
We quote :—		
White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 6 0 R. T.
" Delhi Aug-Sept	"	5 9 0 "
" " May 1913	"	5 10 6 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,780
Bank of India	67
Eastern Bank	85
Indian Specie	65 1-4

MILLS.

David	450
Kohinoor	775
Manockji Petit	2,690
Standard	1,325

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badham Pile	94
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	165 x. d.
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	186
Bombay S. N. Co. Ord.	305
Port Canning & Land Impt. Co	795
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	22 1-2
Treacher & Co	482 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry	70 c. d.
Gujarat Railway	93 c. d.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Sunday :—

Cotton	1,329	bales.
Wheat	41,547	cwts.
Linseed	11,230	"
Rapeseed	2,424	"
Gingellyseed	536	"
Poppyseed	1,222	"
Groundnuts	259	"
Castorseed	2,950	"
Rice	4,563	"
Myrabollams	3,338	"
Cottonseed	954	"
Mowrasee	320	"
Gram	7,599	"
Joowar	3,027	"
Maize	Nil	"

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

The following is the statement of the Bank's assets on 30th June 1912 as compared with the figures of 30th May 1912 :—

	30 May.	30 June.
Local Bills Discounted	8,90,000	6,11,000
Cash Credits	6,50,000	8,70,000
Loans and Demand Advances	10,87,000	17,57,000
Office Furniture and Fittings	14,000	16,000
Sundries	22,000	35,000
Cash and Investments	4,38,000	7,39,000
Total Rs.	31,10,000	40,28,000

THE GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1912-1913 :—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of May 1912—			
Weight in ounces	647690	70890	576790
Value in rupees	39437453	4125721	35311732
To the end of the month of May 1912—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	1167314	102909	1064405
Value in rupees	71127273	5966593	65160680
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of May 1912—			
Weight in ounces	5912121	831539	5080582
Value in rupees	11168103	1715421	9452682
To the end of the month of May 1912—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	10159848	3099167	7060681
Value in rupees	18958927	5751259	13207668
	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of May 1912—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees	50855556	8811142	44761414
To the end of the month of May 1912—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees	90086200	11717852	78368348

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1912-1913.

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard). In the month of May 1912. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1483983	602531	2086514
	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard). To end of the month of May 1912. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars	.....	807684	807684
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	2953362	1203835	4157197
	Coined and Examined. In the month of May 1912. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	368608	368608
Rupees a	1000012	.....	1000012
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	434005	145526	579531
	Coined and Examined. To end of the month of May 1912 Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	1686857	1686857
Rupees a	1700024	.....	1700024
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	822009	581792	1403801

a British Rupees made over to Native States during the month.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—80 bales wool, K Toolsidas ; 500 cwts finnelseed. 45 cwts turmeric A Pitamber; 25 bales wool, M Balia; 112 cwts copper pots and borings etc, K M Nathoo ; 10 bags gunny bags, K Visram and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 7 bales wool, B Purshotamdas ; 85 bales wool, N Khatao.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—79 bales hides fleshing, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 61 casks skins, E N Stein.

Aroscastle s—2,617 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—28 cwts chutney. F Nowroji.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—4 bales haberdashiry, 3 cases furniture, Cox's Shipping Agency ; 12 cases brassware and curtains, L. B. Bhootwalla ; 12 cwts mica, H. Curranee and Co ; 35 bales hides, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 22 cases haberdashery, N. Govindji ; 350 cwts turmeric, V. Haridas ; 259 cwts condiments, F. Nowroji ; 74 bales hides and skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.

Circassia s—5 bales hemp, R. Munchery.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Caledonia s—500 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—2,000 cwts castorseed, K Davchand and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji; 2,000 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Gulistan s—2,000 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co; 456 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Gramsbergen s—4,000 cwts linseed, S Cooverji and Co; 721 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 301 cwts mustardseed, A Blacheck and Co; 385 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 8,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pruth s—670 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 20 cwts cardamoms, B Hurbhum; 25 bales gunny bags, K Visram and Co; 25 bales savre cotton, C Peraj and Co; 600 cwts muttardseed, Volkart Bros.

Rugbein s—342 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macneil s—43 bales savri cotton, H E and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sydney s—2 pots rosa oil, Pheroze and Co.

Circassia s—86 cwts Colombo roots, S K Kana; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders).

Frank Coverdale s.—8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Haydn s.—16.000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Circassia s.—7 bales hides, G. Raja and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Pruth s.—1978 cwts gram, Volkart Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s.—5 chests opium, K. Rupchand; 25. chests opium, A. Abraham; 5 chests opium, M. Gajanand; 20 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON, 1st SORT.

Mutton gramfed As. 5 per lb.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 4 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 9 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON, 2nd SORT.

Saddle As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Leg As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 2½ each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 10 per doz.

VEAL.

Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.

Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 4 to As. 5 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1 1-4 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 2 1-2 per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Re. 1 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 2 each.

FISH.

Pomfret from Rs. 1 1-4 to Rs. 2 per pair.
Pomfret (black) from Rs. 1 1-2 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Gholl from Rs. 7 to Rs. 9 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) Rs. 6 each.
Salmon (small) from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 each.
Prawns (small) from As. 2 to As. 4 per doz.
Oysters from As. 2 to As. 6 per doz.
Mullet (large) from As 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Lobsters from As. 2 to As. 6 each.
Crabs from pies 9 to As. 1 each.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls (large) from As. 12 to As. 14 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 7 to Rs. 9 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 4 to Rs. 4 1-2 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.

Oranges from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 1-2 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 8 to As. 12 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1½ to As. 2 per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.
Grapes of Nagpore from As. 8 per seer.
Mangoes (Common) nil.
do. (Madras) Rs. 1 1-2 to Rs. 3 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per doz.
do. (Payree) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per doz.

VEGETABLES.

Cauliflower nil.
Green Peas nil.
Cabbages from As. 3 to As. 6 each.
Tomatoes from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.
Turnips (middle) from As. 1 to As. 2 per seer.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 6 to As. 1 each.
French Beans from As. 2 to As. 2 1-2 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2-1-2 per seer.
Knolkhol from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.
Onions pies 6 per seer.
Carrots from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes As. 1 per seer.
Double Beans As. 2½ per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 4 to As. 7 each.
Pumpkins (Red) pies 9 per seer.
Celery from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 each.
Yames (White) As. 1 per seer.
Yames (Red) As. 1 1-4 per seer.

Sugar from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd July, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	1	11	10 a.m.	16	10
Teheran	2	11	50 a.m.	2	30
Suez	2	2	10 p.m.	0	42

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-8-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Italian Administration notify that Telegrams for Tripoli, are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cipher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

SOMERS-SMITH—June 2, at Simla, Nesta, daughter of the late Cecil Somers-Smith, Imperial Forest Service, aged 13 years and 11 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 11-30 a.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "There is nothing so good that you cannot bite off too much."—Atchison Globe.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "India," with the outward mails of the 21st ult. left Aden at 8. p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6. a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Salsettes" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the Hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-20	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Sergt. J. O'Dell, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	The New Colonial—R. B. Hall
Overture	Zampa—Herold
Selection on Popular Songs	Stephen Adams
Valse	Bab the Colin
Dance	In the Shadows—Finck
Selection	Three Little Maids—Rubens
Two Step	Manuella—Lotter

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—Maharaj Shri Tikayet Maharaj Gordhan Lalji of Nath Dwara, high priest and leader of the Vaishnav Hindoos, has given Rs. 1,000 as a contribution to the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Ebrahim Nunbhai, aged eight years, who was living with his mother on the second floor of a house at Chinch Bunder, was standing on a stone pestle and looking out of the window, when the pestle slipped and the unfortunate lad over balanced himself and fell through the window to the ground from a height of about 25 feet. He was picked up unconscious and it was found that his skull was fractured. He died shortly afterwards.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. "Sydney" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 9 a. m. to-morrow, the 4th instant. Letters, etc., for British and German E. and S. Africa, Aden and Berbera, will also be despatched by this steamer. The parcel mail for France closes at the same time.

THEFTS.—Mr. T. E. Tuffeeld, Inspector-in-charge of the Port Trust properties at Sewri, has reported to the police that a chowki belonging to the Port Trust was broken into some time on the 29th or 30th June, and that some iron dies and clothing collectively valued at Rs. 56 were stolen.—Harijiwan Hirji, a Muccadam in the employ of Narayan Dharamsey, carrying on business at Kalbadevie Road, has reported to the police that on the 28th June he placed 148 bales of dhotars in a shed at Mody Bunder for shipment; that in consequence of certain information, which he received, he examined the bales on Sunday and found that one of the bales had been broken open, and that 71 dhotars of the value of Rs. 142 were missing.

THE VAMPIRE DANCER.

This week's star film at the America-India Cinematograph is one that thrills. It is the love-story of a young actor, who, being disappointed in his love for a beautiful dancer, ends his own life in a very startling manner. The plot is so developed as to bring into prominence the "Vampire Dance," which in itself is something really worth seeing. The comic part of the programme is filled up by a couple of Foolshead's "fariecals," so that the audience may be quite sure of having an hour full of fun and enjoyment.

SMALL-POX ON S. S. "ISLAMI."

The s. s. "Islami" arrived in harbour at 6 a. m. on Monday from Jeddah in quarantine with 208 Hajis.

There was one case of modified small-pox on board, and the patient was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 1st July to 6 a.m. on the 2nd July :—

	Attacks	Total Deaths.
Bubonic Plague	3	1
Same date last	3	3
Total mortality for the day from all causes		111
Same date last year		83
Cholera (a)	17	16

(a) Includes a case which was imported from Kolhapur.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, July 3.

388. Parade.—"G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day Wednesday, the 3rd July, at 7-30 a. m.

Dress—Mufti.

Arms will be issued on parade.

389. Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Coy :—

No. 7820 Vol. E. H. Preston.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Yesterday's Meeting of the Senate.

DEBATE ON THE RULES.

A meeting of the Bombay University Senate was held yesterday afternoon in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, presiding.

The Senate then considered the desirability of prescribing a course for the practical portion of the examination in medical jurisprudence at the final M. B., B. S. examination. Dr. A. F Surveyor moved, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the words "Practical Toxicology" in line 11 from the bottom of page 110 of the University Calendar for 1911-12 be deleted and the following substituted instead :—"An oral and practical examination in Medical Jurisprudence, including Toxicology. (i) The oral and practical examination in Medical Jurisprudence will include oral questions covering the whole field of the subject and also showing the requisite knowledge for the treatment of cases of poisoning, the recognition of macro and microscopical specimens and the method of performing post-mortem examinations for medico-legal purposes, (ii) The practical examination in toxicology will include the recognition of specimens of the common vegetable and mineral poisons."

Dr. Surveyor said that last year Dr. Powell pointed out the defects in the practical portion of the medical jurisprudence examination and the question was referred to the Faculty of Medicine, who appointed a committee. The committee made certain suggestions to the Syndicate and the present proposition was the outcome of the discussion.

Dr. Ghaswalla seconded the proposition, which was carried.

The next question that came up for discussion was revision of the regulations for the award of the Bai Maneckbai B. Jeejeebhoy prize consequent on there being no University test in Science at the Matriculation examination under the revised regulations.

Mr. H. J. Bhabha moved, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the prize be awarded to the candidate getting the highest number of marks in a subject at the examination, in the following order:—English, Second Language, History and Mathematics; and that the regulation so altered come into operation in January, 1913.

Mr. Bhabha said that with regard to this an unexpected difficulty had arisen owing to the second language being included in his proposition. Mr. Talati had given notice to move an amendment to the effect that the second language should be excluded. Mr. Talati's contention was that where there were many second languages, it would be difficult to prescribe the same standard and pick out the best man. No doubt there was great force in that, for an examiner in Pali or Avesta and Pahalvi would be inclined to be lenient, while an examiner in Latin or Sanscrit would be inclined to be strict. Under such circumstances, he asked the permission to embody this amendment in his proposition.

As that could not be done, Mr. Bhabbha moved his proposition, which was seconded by Dr. Surveyor.

Mr. Talati then moved his amendment and urged the same grounds that were stated by Mr. Bhabbha for its acceptance.

Mr. J. D. Bharda seconded the amendment.

On being put to the vote, the amendment was carried and the original proposition of Mr. Babbha thus amended, was passed.

RULES OF DEBATE.

The Senate next proceeded to consider the revision of the general regulations of the University relating to the subjects of "Order of Business," and "Rules of Business" and before calling upon Sir Pherozeshah Mehta to move his proposition the

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Ismaila 3361 tons Captain J. F. Downing sailed yesterday, for Java with ballast.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1624 tons, Captain L. Kasch, sailed yesterday for Durban with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Masunda 3,198 tons Captain R. Burns arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Bunbury with a cargo of timber.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Querimba 4,937 tons, Captain W. B. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The B. & P. S. N. Co's steamer Rahmani, 1872 tons, Captain T. L. Green arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a general cargo and passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Bassano, 2,762 tons Captain J. Boxhall, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lindula 2168 tons Captain H. E. Piggot will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

The P. & O. Co's China mail steamer Desta 4780 tons Captain E. P. Martins will sail to-day for Shanghai etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday the 1st July 1912, should be regarded as a Fall Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Vines ....R I M
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C G Sinclair ..... R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hordern ..... R I M
R I M S Palinaras ..Comdr Taylor .....Survey Boat
R I M S Minto .....Comdr De Burgh.....S S Str
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Tarbstt .....R I M Survey

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 2.

Alcanda .....2895 Smith...W & A Graham & Co
Ashburton ....2833 Mathews...J Mackintosh & Co
Bahadur .....2986 Peck .....T M & Co
Bedric .....1633 Fis...er...Arab Steamers & Co
Belle of France .....2469 Cartill .....A Yule & Co
Gymerio... .....2198 Cusack .....G H Essaji
Kasara .....505 King... .....M M & Co
Lindula .....2183 Piggott .....M M & Co
Lindenfels.....3525 Mullens .....W & A G & Co
Masunda .....3178 Burne..... .....
Nairn .....3627 Lusca.....Killick Nixon & Co
Ocean .....2460 Christiansen .....T M & Co
Pandua.....2126 McClelland..... ...M M & Co
Saifi .....565 Morin.....Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Shirley.....3192 Stone.....T M & Co
Sealda .....3438 Johnson .....M M & Co
Querimba..... ....4937 Smith .....M M & Co
Usta.....3492 Wilson.....M M & Co
Upada .....3882 Hodgson.....M M & Co
Virawa .....2176 Tipper .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Salcette	2391	Lewellin	Aden	6-7	P & O
B Bassano	2762	Boxhall	Karachi	5-7	J F & Co
G&R Pruth	2367	Evans	Hamburg	7-7	W & A G & Co
D&E Koniz	3176	Ho'dt	A Strandes & Co		
F Clan McNeil	2594	Higgins	Grafton	9-7	J Finlay & Co
H Islami	1604	Newby	Jeddah	Bo & P S N Co	
K Frank Coverdale	2498	Scorn	Port Said	5-7	Ralli Bros
L Mahamadi	1251	Watt	Aden	6-7	B & P S N Co
M Arosceatle	2864	Wain Wright	1-7	W&A G & Co	
N Harpagus	3672	Johnson	6-7	R A Willis	
P Maryada	Short	2335	Caldecott	Dunkirk	6-7	R A Willis

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Circassia	4315	Osborne	Liverpool	6-7	W & A Graham & Co
4 Haydan	2482	Allen	Port Said	Ralli Bros	
5 Raglean	2650	Brown	Hamburg	6-7	R alli Bros
6 Gramsbergen	3157	Goat	5-7	T Morrison& Co	
7 Gulistan	2818	Watt		M M & Co	
9 Chanda	3951	Tice	4-7	M M & Co	
10&11 Delta	4789	Martin	Shanghai	3-7	P & O Co
12&13 Caledonia	3430	Snow		P & O Co	
14 Lhasa	950	Manley	K'chee	5-7	M M & Co
15 Karrachee	2323	Cattral	6-7	Ralli Bros	
16 Kais	510	Elton		M M Co	

H W P D

Courland	760	Ebrahim	Bo S N Co
Saraswati	443	Ebrahim	Bo S N Co
Ponani	553	Fakeera	Bo S N Co
Netravati	699	Fakeera	Bo S N Co

30 ton crane

Dredger Octopus ...631 Strong...Repairing ..B P Trust

M W D D

Nawab .....2541 Koss .....A M Jeewanjee

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
1	Masunda	Burns	Bunbury, June 12
2	Querimba	Smith	Calcutta, June 18
	Rahmani	Green	Mauritius, June 26

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	Trifles	Eggert	Hamburg, &c
	Styliani Bebis	Paleokrassas	P Said (for order)
	Ismaila	Dawning	Java
	Somali	Kasch	Durban, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Bassano, Captain Boxhall, for Hull via Karachi,
" Lindula, Captain Pigott, for Calcutta, &c
" Delta, Captain Martin, for Shanghai, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Virawa, for Calcutta.
" Sydney, for Marseilles.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 30th June.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Polcevera, from Bombay left Singapore for Hongkong on the 2nd instant.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
July 3	m 1 6	25 1	m 6 58 a	19 7
	1 55 a	27 8	8 4 a	19 5
4	m 1 44	25 0	m 7 29	17 6
	2 24 a	27 4	8 39 a	19 5
5	m 2 23	24 10	m 8 1	18 2
	2 54 a	27 0	m 9 16 a	19 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

July	3 (Wednesday)	"	6h 6m	"	7h 20m
"	4 (Thursday)	"	6h 6m	"	7h 20m
"	5 (Friday)	"	6h 6m	"	7h 20m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, June 29th, 7h, 3-3m. p.m. Last Quarter, July 7th, 10h, 16-9m. p.m. New Moon, 14th, 5h, 43-2m, p.m. First Quarter, 21st, 10h, 48-4m. a.m.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

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Decco's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 ° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 ° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125 ° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 3rd July, 1912.

COTTON-GROWING IN INDIA.

THE Deputation of the International Cotton Committee to the Secretary of State for India urged that they should receive the support of the Government in the extension of cotton-growing in this country, but they do not appear to have suggested in what way that support shall be given. The observation of Lord Crewe as to any danger of cotton-growing competing with food-crops need not be seriously considered, for no such danger exists. And as to the issue of larger and more frequent returns we have enough, in all conscience, and large enough to be mistaken for a bale of pressed cotton ; but unfortunately the information they contain is utterly unassimilable. Fewer and smaller returns would be infinitely more valuable if the information were briefly and concisely set forth in narrative form, instead of being thrown into hundreds of tables to unravel which would occupy a man the working-hours of a whole day. The Government of India does take an active interest in the cultivation of cotton and employs an Imperial Cotton Specialist whose whole time is devoted to the solution of problems of cotton-growing throughout the country. That his labours are not in vain is shown by the results recorded in reports of the Agricultural Research Institute. In the latest of these, published in the present year, the Specialist, in reporting progress, emphasises his opinion that a real advance in the improvement of some of the staple cottons of the Central Provinces and Berar has already been effected. The cultivators show a practical appreciation of the fact by cheerfully paying enhanced rates for the selected seed supplied by the experimental stations. The chief difficulty in the future, says the Specialist, will be to maintain the varieties sufficiently pure. For some years to come the difficulty must either be met by large extensions of seed farms or by special arrangements with reliable cultivators, either of villagers collectively or as individual persons. At the same time it is urged that steps should be taken to ensure that the cultivators receive fair rates for their improved produce, but the Specialst thinks it too sanguine to look forward to the time when the people will realise the advantages of clean cultivation and cleanly methods of harvesting and marketing.

In Bengal no very remunerative cotton cultivation has yet been established and where it has been grown it may to some small extent have interfered with food crops. The soil most suited for the experimental purposes of the Department was also most suitable for plantains, etc. and the Specialist recognises that it is that a cotton crop cannot compete with those in value. In another plot tried—on paddy ground—plants were unthrifty and showed distinct signs of damage by water-logging earlier in the season. Practically no crop had been produced and the immature bolls could only be ripened during the hot weather. As their produce at the best would only be equal to the most inferior Berar or Khandesh cotton, they are scarcely worth troubling with in a tract which grows more highly remunerative crops such as rice and jute. Deshita and Bhogila are still later and the length of time they occupy the ground is a serious objection to their cultivation. Regret is expressed that the primitive people of Chuta Nagpur cannot be induced to extend the cultivation of Bhuri cotton in their country, but so far as they are concerned there is probably no material incentive for them to so exert themselves. All the Indian varieties of cotton have now been tried in the deltaic area of Bengal and the inevitable conclusion to be drawn from the experience thus gained is that the conditions of soil and climate are not in any way suitable for cotton cultivation. Further a perseverance in experiments with a view to that culture is not recommended.

Progress in cotton-growing in the Bombay Presidency is regularly and frequently reported by Mr. Keatinge, the Director of Agriculture in this presidency and Mr. Gammie, the Imperial Cotton Specialist, applauds his work. Further he makes mention of the experiments made in Bourbon cotton cultivation on the west coast. In former years, he writes, it was demonstrated to their own satisfaction by a few enthusiasts, who probably owed their success to watchful care, that Bourbon cotton could be profitably grown in the Konkan and sporadic plants are certainly persistent and quite common in the villages. To rouse fresh interest in the subject, Mr. Gammie persuaded some mamlatdars to induce land-owning friends to make experiments, he supplying the seed. Under the supervision of a divisional, inspector, who has recently have appointed for the Konkan, it is hoped that further trials with Comilla cotton, a plant from a heavy rainfall area, may show some measure of success. The records of the Research Institution recount numerous experiments in all parts of the country and furnish ample evidence that the Government of India is not slow to encourage the cultivator and to discover for him where he may grow without getting in the way of a food-crop. But it will take more than persuasive measures to lead the cultivators in some centres to refrain from fraudulent practices. Wet and damaged cotton is packed into the centre of finer stuff and much leaf and dirt is present. The International Cotton Committee itself may assist in that matter by impressing upon cultivators the damage they do to the merchants as well as to their own interests in not exporting sound clean cotton.

FIGHT AGAINST MALARIA. THE Municipal Corporation has undoubtedly done the right thing in adopting the report of its Committee, which makes proposals that legislative means should be adopted for the extermination of malaria. The existing provisions of the Municipal Act, we are told, are inadequate, and these who have followed the reported proceedings of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, and of the Corporation itself, in recent months will have been able to come to the conclusion that the executive requires strengthening even against some members of the Corporation. Take the dispute over the closing of the wells as an example. The most wicked aspersions have been cast in some quarters, not only against the subordinate officers of the Corporation, but against the Corporation itself, and every step forward that has been taken has had to be fought inch by inch. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta may, we think, be regarded as competent thoroughly to appreciate the case for the religious objectors, and none more than he is likely to resent unnecessary interference with the social and religious rights of the people. On Tuesday he made a very clear statement on the point—"You are likely to be misunderstood by one side or the other whatever you may say," he is reported to have said, adding "But I do think that some of my Parsee friends are overdoing it." He went further and declared that very often what are supposed to be religious objections are "simply the traditional ways of doing things." It might have been thought this would have settled the question; but not so, for several members, from whom better things might have been expected, proceeded to reiterate some of the old charges. The only real hope we have lies in legislative assistance and we trust this will not be much longer delayed. It has been shown conclusively that debates in the Municipal Council Chamber are of no real use in the settlement, or attempted settlement, of health problems. They serve merely as opportunities for loquacious members to air views which scandalize every known tenet of sanitary hygiene, to say nothing of the delay of public business. It would, in our opinion, be an excellent thing if the Commissioner were invested with very wide powers in such matters as closing wells, such power, for example, as would enable him personally to take action on a special report from the Health Officer that a well was in an unsatisfactory condition ; and his action ought to be beyond appeal to the Corporation itself.

THE COTTON DUTIES. WHEN the mail reaches us it will be interesting to see what happened at the meeting of the Chambers of Commerce Congress at which was discussed the resolution of the Upper India Chamber regarding the excise duty imposed on cotton cloth produced by Indian power-looms. The contention against this duty was that "whereas the duty of three and a half per cent. *ad valorem* levied on cotton goods imported into India is in no sense protective, and is levied solely for revenue purposes, and whereas the class of cotton goods manufactured by Indian weaving mills does not compete in any material degree with imported fabrics, the excise duty imposed on cotton cloth produced by Indian power-looms is inequitable and unjust." Manchester had, we need hardly say, decided to oppose this resolution. The *Manchester Guardian* states that one of the representatives of the Chamber, Mr. E. H. Langdon, was prepared to argue that the contentions of the Cawnpore Chamber are both erroneous, and that so long as the duty on imported cottons is necessary to the Indian revenue the only way of preventing that duty from becoming protective is a countervailing excise duty on native productions, not only on goods of similar make, but on other goods which experience shows are rapidly substituted when it is a question of avoiding a Customs duty. This view naturally enough will find little support in India except among those who allow their blind faith in the present fiscal system to close their eyes to the facts and equities of the world's trade conditions. But we have little hope that Mr. Langdon will fail to carry his contentions, and as we already know what the India office thinks about these duties, the presumption is, unfortunately, that no relief need be expected by the Indian mills in this respect at least.

THE TOLL OF THE AIR. MEN having only been flying in aeroplanes for four years, and already 150 have been killed. During the past week or two the list has been augmented considerably, while telegrams we publish to-day record three more deaths in two disasters, one of the victims being a woman. Men are already asking the question whether the conquest of the air is worth the sacrifice it demands of human life, and human optimism is such that the answer will be in the affirmative. The cult has made such progress, particularly for military purposes, that it is not possible now to turn back upon it. It has already played its part in war, for Italy has succeeded in demonstrating how deadly the aeroplane can be, and Great Britain is already waking up, and it is expected that at the forthcoming War Office trials our designers and engineers are likely to provide several pleasant surprises. The large school for military and naval airmen established at Salisbury Plain, and the formation of a British aerial corps, show that we are definitely committed to the development of the science. It is possible, too, that many of the more recent victims have come to grief through causes for which aviation, as such, cannot be blamed ; we certainly have on record more than one case in which men have lost their lives through taking liberties with their machines which proved experts themselves would not have risked.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT. IT is comforting to know that Calcutta can find time to rejoice while she is yet assuaging her sorrow, and the object of her rejoicing is one with which all may sympathize. The Calcutta High Court has recently come out of great tribulation, but that does not seem to have prevented our friends and colleagues of the Calcutta press from testifying to the whiteness of its robes. We wish to associate ourselves with the congratulations which have been showered upon His Majesty's Judges. It does not seem so very long ago, we may be permitted to recall, that the *Statesman*, when Sir Francis Maclean retired from the Calcutta chief judgeship, read to his successor, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, a considerable homily on the desirability of maintaining the dignity of the high office to which he had been called, and dealt very particularly with the question, whether a judge should accept and give hospitality indiscriminately. We need not say that these remarks were retrospective rather than otherwise, and it is admitted on all hands that under the present *regime* the Calcutta Court has recovered wholly the prestige it had lost.

PATHANS IN CALCUTTA. THE riot by Pathans in Calcutta on June 30th will serve to recall the sinister character which the bordermen enjoy. They have frequently caused trouble in Calcutta, the last occasion on which they became aggressive being five years ago when they piled up all the pavements in Harrison Road with merchandize and stoned and lathied the police who attempted to remove them. In India, indeed, their only use is to enhance the picturesque character of the mob, and this we can very well dispense with. Two years ago the menace in Calcutta became so great that an attempt was made to isolate them outside one of the more distant suburbs. The Pathan is a money-lender, frequently more usurious than the much-cursed Marwari, and his methods of collecting his outstandings are forcible, sometimes brutal. We have observed recently that the class have begun to exploit Bombay more extensively than hitherto, and it is hoped the authorities will not permit them to obtain the same hold here as in Calcutta. Once the Pathan gets in he is difficult to dislodge, so that it will be best not to allow him to get in at all.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer "China" arrived in London on the afternoon of 1st July.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer "Macedonia" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of 1st July.

DEFERRED Foreign telegrams at half-rates will now be accepted for Italy.

THE steamer "Apollo" which has been undergoing repairs in Colombo, after colliding with the harbour wall, sailed for Europe yesterday.

LIEUTENANT G. B. Henderson, the Black Watch, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief vice Captain Barge vacated.

AN engineer officer will be placed on special duty in the Public Works Department to deal with Delhi works questions.

PRINCE HENRY of Reuss is visiting Poona this week, before proceeding to Constantinople en route to Teheran.

SIR JAMES MESTON will arrive at Bombay on the 13th of September, and assume charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the United Provinces a few days later.

THE Viceroy gave a dinner party last evening and among the guests were the Bishop of Lahore, Raja and Rani Sir Harnam Singh, and Col. Sir George Roos Keppel.

MR. R. W. CHURCH, Mining Engineer with the Railway Board, will leave Simla on Friday, the 5th of July, 1912, proceeding on tour to Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. He will return to Simla in September.

THE first general meeting of the Calcutta Branch of Marine Engineers' Associatian was held in the Club Rooms 5, Chowringhee, on Tuesday, 11th ultimo, when the election of Honorary President, Vice Presidents and officers, took place for the ensuing year. There was a large attendance of members, who after the election of officers, entered into various discussions pertaining to engineers' welfare, among which was the miserable pay and unsatisfactory conditions under which engineers had to work in tramp steamers in the Calcutta coal trade. After branch business was concluded a collection was made towards the memorial to the "Titanic" engineers who perished at their post of duty, Rs. 150 was realised. This memorial is being raised to their memory by the "Institute of Marine Engineers, Stratford, London E. C." A vote of sympathy and condolence to the widows, children, and relatives was passed at the meeting.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

COLONIAL CRICKETERS' PROGRESS.

Great English Victory over the South Africans.

FORM OF THE AUSTRALIANS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, JUNE 7.

Looking back upon the great game just finished in which England defeated the South African representatives so easily, it is not difficult to understand the claim made so confidently before play commenced that the Englishmen were incomparably the better side.

The results of the batting were perhaps a little above its actual merits, but after a reasonable discount here it remains undoubtedly strong. It will not be unfair to suggest, however, that if the luck had favoured the bowlers as persistently as it favoured the batsmen, England might have been out for a moderate total. No more striking illustration of this could have been provided than Pegler's success after luncheon when six times in quick succession he beat the bat with his quick leg-break and got the wicket. He did this just as often in the earlier stage with this difference, that from one end the great extent of the break carried the ball outside the wicket altogether, whereas from the other the break was so much less that the ball hit the wicket instead of passing outside. This, together with a slight increase in pace, was all the difference between the successful Pegler and the unsuccessful. The English batting looks distinctly stronger than that of either of the other sides, and should do equally well against the more normal type of Australian bowling. Of the bowling so far as Barnes and Foster are concerned, one could not wish for a better pair, whether taken individually or as the complement of each other. Barnes has no equal for sustained accuracy and subtlety, while Foster, breaking back with one ball and swinging in with another, and flying off the pitch at an amazing pace, equally stands alone in his class. But two bowlers, except on really difficult pitches, are not enough, and in the South African second innings one distinctly felt the need of a first-class bowler to come on after them. Woolley was hit somewhat freely and though Brearley was not punished—his six overs on the Tuesday only yielded a few singles—the batsmen had not much trouble in merely playing him. Dean at this stage would have been an ideal man to bring on. He would have kept up the vigour of the attack, and his style would have been unlike that of any of his colleagues. After the experience of this match one need have no hesitation in saying that he is the best change after Barnes that could be chosen.

THE ENGLISH FIELDING.

The English fielding was maintained at the highest level. The field was admirably placed for each bowler, and individually the men were without exception safe and extremely keen. Hobbs has become so good at cover-point that one would not displace him even for Jessop or Spooner—and one can hardly put it higher than that—and for covering a wide space it would be difficult to beat Spooner. In the first few overs of the match, some changes were made owing to so many men being qualified for the same positions, but the men soon settled down to their places and looked a perfect side in the field. Smith is very safe behind the wicket.

The South African play was not at the same level in any particular. As batsmen Faulkner, Nourse, and (it must now be added) Llewellyn are first-rate, and particularly good in a hard fight, but the remainder are hardly good enough against the best class of bowling. The bowling in this match was much better than in the Manchester match, though much of it still looked rather poor. Faulkner, however, bowled his leg-breaks extremely well, and Pegler has the qualities of a really great bowler. The fielding is perhaps the least satisfactory department. The field never strikes one as being sufficiently linked up with the bowling, and it lacks the typical Colonial keenness. Taylor, however, is quite brilliant in the outfield, and Campbell is an improvement on Ward behind the wicket. Mitchell's captaincy cannot be said to be distinguished for resourcefulness. He appears to have little to suggest when things are going wrong, and though, of course, a true cricketer, he does not strike one as a great leader in the field.

AUSTRALIANS' NARROW ESCAPE.

Given a little more time, Yorkshire would have beaten the Australians handsomely at Bradford and so shared the distinction which at present belongs only to Notts. The arrangement that play should cease at half-past five to allow the county team to travel comfortably to London proved most unfortunate owing to the impossibility of carrying out the arrangements that play should commence on the second and third days at half-past eleven. Cricket was practicable at that hour and when the game was abandoned as a draw, 20 wickets had gone down for 180 runs, but even with the startling failure of the batsmen, the game could not be finished. In the afternoon, batsmen were more hopelessly at sea than before luncheon, when Jennings played a wonderful innings. Jennings made 60 by almost perfect cricket. Thanks to Haigh's splendid bowling which none but Jennings could play confidently, the Australians' seven wickets fell for 79 runs. Yorkshire led by 58, and this was increased by 36 by Bates and Wilson, but Hazlitt then proved so deadly that 50 minutes later seven men were out for 39 runs. Then, at four o'clock, Sir Archibald White closed the innings, leaving the Australians wanting 115 for victory. With 75 minutes left no likelihood of hitting off the runs existed, the outfield being so dead that the ball would not travel, and no one expected Yorkshire to go so near to winning. Some excitement was aroused when the Australians' wickets fell quickly, but it was five o'clock when Gregory went in, and the only interest was in the splendid bowling of Haigh, who dismissed all the six men to fall, and in the day took 11 out of the 13 Australian wickets that went down for 114 runs at the remarkably small cost of 35. About 4,500 people saw this startling cricket, and loudly cheered Haigh, when the Australians left off 79 behind with only four wickets in hand.

LAWN TENNIS.

An official announcement has been made by the Lawn Tennis Association to the effect that it has been decided to play the preliminary tie between the British Isles and France in the Davis Cup competition at Folkestone on July 11, 12, and 13. The French players nominated are Max Decugis, A. H. Gobert, M. Germot, and W. H. Laurentz, and it is understood that they will also compete in the championships at Wimbledon. C. P. Dixon and H. Roper Barrett have been selected to represent the British Isles in the doubles match and the rest of the team will be picked later.

FOOTBALL.

A meeting of the Football International Board was held at Aberystwyth on Saturday, with Mr. R. T. Gough, Oswestry, the Welsh president, in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Charles Crump and D. B. Woolfall (England) ; A. M. Robertson, J. McDowell, and D. Campbell (Scotland) ; H. Hegan and J. Fergusson (Ireland); T. Thomas and T. R. Bushby (Wales); and T. Robins (Wales), secretary. The laws of the game were altered. Law 8 was altered to, "the goalkeeper may within his own penalty area use his hand, but shall not carry the ball." An alteration was made in a footnote of Law 9 by deleting the words "no penalty must be awarded" and substituting the words "offence is committed." It was decided, on the proposition of England, to insert an agreement as follows :—"A player who takes part in an international match without proper qualifications shall not be allowed to again play in an international match unless a satisfactory explanation is given to the association concerned."

An application was received from the Federation Internationale de Football asking the Board to allow a representative to sit on the Board. A lengthy and interesting discussion took place on the question, and it was unanimously thought that the time was not ripe to accede to the request. On the motion of the Welsh president, seconded by Mr. Crump, and supported by the president of the Scottish Football Association, it was unanimously decided to stand loyally by Ireland in her present difficulties. It was further recommended by all the countries represented to recomend their respective associations to play all the coming season's international matches in Ireland, and thus help the Irish Football Association financially. It was unanimously decided to ask all the associations to try and fall in line in regard to the question of soldiers purchased out of the army in order to enable them to play football, but that they should not be allowed to play as professionals until twelve months after such purchase.

THE KIEL REGATTA.

The International Regatta that is to take place at Kiel on the 26th and 27th inst., is the natural outcome of the adoption some years ago of a common code of racing rules by all the yachting nations of Europe. The results will have been cabled to you, before my letter appears. Before the introduction of the present international rules the yachts of different countries met comparatively seldom, as vessels sailing in foreign waters laboured under an enormous disadvantage in having to sail under unfamiliar conditions. But the formation of the International Yacht Racing Union paved the way to international sport, and such racing began to grow more and more popular with owners. It soon became apparent that unless some steps were taken to discourage haphazard visits to foreign waters, there would be a grave risk of the home classes being depleted at the height of the season, and it was, therefore, decided to place international racing upon a sound basis by organising a series of great international festivals. The first of these regattas took place last August at Spithead and proved the most brilliant event that has ever been recorded in the annals of the sport. The entries received on that occasion numbered 79, and represented eight countries.

Large as was the number of entries for the first festival, it has been far exceeded this year for the Kiel Regatta. No fewer than 127 sailing yachts have been entered and they will carry the flags of ten nations. With the regatta taking place in German waters, it is only natural that German yachts should preponderate, and of the fleet engaged 77 vessels are owned in Germany. The remaining fifty yachts are divided between the nations as follows:—Great Britain, 17; Spain, seven; Norway, five; France, Russia, Denmark, and Belgium, four each ; Sweden and Holland, two each; and Austria, one. Although the British contingent is not a very large one in point of numbers, the vessels are individually amongst the largest and most important of the competitors. In the A Class for schooners, yawls, and ketches exceeding 23 metres rating we have the big schooner Waterwitch to carry our fortunes against the German vessels Meteor, Germania, Hamburg, and Nordstern. Waterwitch has been considerably altered since her disappointing *debut* last year, and it is hoped that she will succeed in turning the tables on the German vessels when they meet at Kiel.

ALL-BRITISH CLASSES.

The next two classes in the list are confined to British craft, as neither has yet been built in any other country. The entries in the 23-metre class are Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock and Mr. Myles B. Kennedy's White Heather, both of which were designed and built by Fife at Fairlie. The 19-metre division will be represented by Norada, Octavia, Mariquita, and Corona, the four cutters that are having such keen racing this season in our home waters. Three nations have representatives in the 15-metre division, and in this class Britain should play a strong part. The cutters flying our flag are the Lady Anne, Istria, Vanity, and Mariska, and they will have as opponents the Spanish yachts Hispania and Tuiga and the German vessels Paula II. and Sophie Elizabeth. Of the British quartet, our hopes for the most part centre upon the two new vessels—the Lady Anne and Istria. The former has only competed in a couple of matches on a time allowance basis with the 12 metre yachts in fluky weather on the Clyde, and her form must therefore be regarded as unknown. Istria, on the other hand, has been competing in the 15-metre class at home and when thoroughly tuned up promises to be a brillianly successful vessel. Then, to back up the recruits, we have the beautiful Fife cutter Vanity, which sails splendidly to windward in light and moderate breezes. As the German and Spanish yachts are no longer in the first flush of youth, as racing yachts go, a victory for the United Kingdom in this particular class would appear to be almost a foregone conclusion.

In the 12-metre class our only representative is Mr. Sharman Crawford's Ierne, designed and built by Fife last summer. Although one of the best British-owned yachts of her rating, her prospects of success at the International Regatta are not very good. At the Spithead festival she was quite outsailed by the Norwegian boat Rollo, and at Kiel she will be called upon to meet another Norwegian craft in Magda IX., a new yacht whose lines came from the board of the designer of Rollo. As in the ordinary course of events Magda should be faster than Rollo, the prospect of her defeat by Ierno is very remote. In the five smallest classes we have but three representatives—namely, the eight-metre Clio, the seven-metre Ginevra, and the six-metre Bunty, but they are all exceptionally fast boats, and if they can only get clear from the ruck of their numerous rivals they should carry the British flag bravely. But with thirty vessels competing in a match, as will be the case in the six-metre class, the result is in the lap of the gods. In such circumstances the fastest boat may be so hemmed in and hampered by her slower opponents as to have no opportunity of clearing her wind.

In addition to the owners of the vessels engaged a number of British yachtsmen to visit Kiel for the festival. The Royal Thames Yacht Club has chartered the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamer Araguaya, a liner of upwards of 10,000 tons, and some

(Continued on page 6.)

THE TOLL OF THE AIR.

ELEVEN FATALITIES IN TWO DAYS.

Shocking Disaster to the Trans-Atlantic Balloon.

VANIMAN AND CREW OF SEVEN KILLED IN MID-AIR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 2.

The balloon, in which the aeronaut, Vaniman, proposed to cross the Atlantic, exploded when half-a-mile high over Atlantic City.

Vaniman and the crew of seven were killed.

BERLIN, JULY 1.

Benno Koenig, Germany's foremost aviator, was killed to-day owing to his striking an obstacle while landing.

ANOTHER LADY KILLED.

BOSTON, JULY 2.

Miss Harriet Quimby, a lady aviator, with a passenger, fell from a height of a thousand feet, while flying over Dorchester Bay, into five feet of water.

Both the occupants of the aeroplane were killed.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

House of Commons Pass an Important Resolution.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The House of Commons, by 254 votes to 188, has adopted the motion of Mr. O'Grady (Labour) "that it is desirable that the employers meet the representatives of the men with a view to a settlement of the strike in London."

Mr. Asquith said that while the intervention of the Government was neither justifiable nor expedient, he considered that such a meeting was desirable; but he would not vote.

Mr. Bonar Law, thereupon, moved a resolution approving of the declaration of Mr. Asquith that the constitutional attitude of the Government should be one of complete neutrality.

This motion was defeated by 260 votes to 215.

ROYAL VISIT TO DOCKS.

The West Ham Town Council has agreed unanimously that it is impossible to participate in the festivities on the occasion of their Majesties' visit to the docks owing to the dock strike.

THE FRENCH STRIKE.

PARIS, JULY 2.

The Director of the Messageries Maritimes Co., has informed the Government of the Company's acceptance of arbitration on condition that the men resume work on the 3rd instant.

The executive of the Federation of Dockers afterwards met and resolved that it is the duty of the dockers to join the seamen to make the strike effective.

ARMY IN INDIA.

Successor to Sir Edmond Barrow.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Sir John Nixon has been appointed to the Army command in India rendered vacant through the retirement of General Sir E. Barrow.

BRITISH PREFERENCE.

Study in the Imperial Spirit from Australia.

MELBOURNE, JULY 2.

Owing to recent large importations from the Continent, the Victorian Cabinet is instructing the Railway Commissioners to give preference to British manufacturers, and the Government is sending an officer to Britain to test goods.

CEYLON LIQUOR LAW.

Designed to Secure Control of the Traffic.

LONDON, JULY 1.

Mr. Harcourt, replying to Mr. Keir Hardie, in the House of Commons to-day, said he would carefully consider the details of the Ceylon Liquor Ordinance, which had been carried unanimously by the Legislative Council. He said that the suggestion that the measure was intended mainly to add to the revenue of the Colony by increasing temptations to drink was entirely baseless. The principal object of the reform was to enable the Government to control the supply and consumption of intoxicants locally manufactured, and to suppress the illicit sale of liquor which had been rife in the past.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Transfer of Subalterns from British Units.

LONDON, JULY 1.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Arthur Strauss raised the question of the cessation of the transfer of British subalterns in India to the Indian Army.

Mr. Harold Tenant, Under-Secretary for War, replied, explaining the circumstances and added that there was no real grievance. All Sandhurst men had the opportunity of gaining appointments to the unattached list of the Indian Army by passing out sufficiently high.

ANGLO-INDIAN'S SUICIDE.

Educational Officer Overcome by Melancholia.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Mr. Herbert Wilkins, of the Indian Educational Service, has committed suicide owing to Melancholia.

A TERRIBLE TORNADO.

400 Persons Killed and Injured in Canadian Town.

£ 2,250,000 DAMAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

LONDON, JULY 1.

Many persons have been killed or injured owing to a destructive tornado which has been raging in Regina, Saskatchewan.

LATER.

The cyclone cut a path through the business centre of the town, destroying two hundred houses.

It is stated that fifty persons were killed and 200 injured, chiefly owing to the collapse of the telephone exchange.

Thirty-five bodies have been recovered.

REGINA, JULY 2.

It is now known that over 400 were injured in the cyclone. The damage is estimated at £2,250,000.

The storm lasted only three minutes.

Six elevators were demolished. One hit a stock train killing the cattle.

Three churches, many warehouses and 300 residences were ruined.

Martial-law has been established and troops are guarding the city.

FRIENDS AND FOES.

"United to Lay Corner Stone of Young Nation."

BLOEMFONTEIN, JULY 2.

Mr. Smuts, to-day, opened the military school for the instruction of staff officers under the Defence Act. The first fifty appointed were equally Dutch and British and all served in the war.

Mr. Smuts, in a speech, emphasised the miracle of former enemies now meeting to lay the corner stone of a young nation.

THE STALLMAN CASE.

Further Troubles of a German Count.

LONDON, JULY 2.

After a prolonged enquiry, the Magistrate at Bow Street has agreed to the extradition of Randolph Stallman for alleged cheating at cards.

The Magistrate disagreed with the contention that the extradition was precluded by the High Court at Calcutta having liberated Stallman.

BATTLESHIP'S ESCAPE

13·5 Shell Falls Thirty Feet without Explosion.

LONDON, JULY 1.

While the magazine of H. M. battleship "Thunderer" was being filled at Devonport to-day, a 13·5 shell fell thirty feet and dented five others.

By a miracle it did not explode. Had it done so it would have destroyed the ship. The magazine was nearly full. Work was suspended to enable the men to recover from the shock.

ROYAL PLEASURES.

Their Majesties at the Palace Theatre.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The first formal visit of the Sovereign to a music-hall, which took place last night, was most successful.

Though the Palace Theatre was decorated in the most sumptuous manner, there was a note of homeliness compared with the scene at an opera gala. There was no blaze of orders or uniforms. Their Majesties entered heartily into the spirit of the entertainment, shaking with laughter at many of the turns.

TURKISH ARMY.

Soldiers Forbidden to engage in Politics.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 2.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted the Bill, hurriedly introduced by the Government, which places a penalty on officers and soldiers taking part in politics.

MEAT IMPORTATIONS.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Medical Officer of Health of the City of London declares that the conditions under which frozen pork from China is being imported are far from satisfactory. He describes the inspection before shipment as unreliable, and the butchering as being indifferently carried out.

ARTIFICIAL RUBBER.

LONDON, JULY 1.

City editors appear to regard the floating of the Synthetic Rubber Products Company as a speculative venture.

Rubber shares are better.

Para rubber has improved to 4s, 9d.

NEW SERVIAN PREMIER.

BELGRADE, JULY 2.

M. Trifkovics has been appointed Premier.

BOXING.

NEW YORK, JULY 2.

"Mike" Gibbons knocked out "Sid" Burns in the fifth round in the contest for the English Welter-weight Championship.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

Struggle Between the Rival Democrats.

A STRENUOUS SITTING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BALTIMORE, JULY 2.

Voting is still inconclusive, though the support for Mr. Wilson has steadily increased in successive ballots. At the thirty-fifth Mr. Wilson's total was 494 and Mr. Clark's, 433. There were angry scenes, the Clarkites abusing Mr. Bryan, whom one of them denounced as the "biggest plutocrat at the Convention, and a money-grabbing publicity hunter."

LATER.

At the thirty-ninth ballot Wilson passed five hundred votes but, at the forty-second, Wilson had only 494 while Clark had 430.

The Convention adjourned owing to the stupor and weariness of the delegates.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

Result of Individual Rifle Competition.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 1.

The result of the individual rifle firing at three hundred metres in the Olympic Games is :—

Procop (Hungary)	97
Osburne (America)	95
Skogen (Norway)	95

In connection with the Olympic Games Austria beat Norway under Association football rules by a goal to nothing.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 2.

America has won the clay-bird shooting competition with 532 out of a possible 600.

Great Britain's score was 511, and that of Germany 510.

COLONEL SEELY'S SEAT.

Remarkable Increase in Unionist Vote.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The result of the Ilkeston by-election was as follows :—

Colonel Seely (L.).....9,049
W. M. Freeman (U.).....7,338

L. majority 1,211

Figures at previous elections:—

January 1910.		March 1910.	
Sir W. Foster (L.)	10,623	T. Seely (L.)	12,204
St. J. Morrow (U.)	6,423	H. F. Wright (U.)	6,871
L. Maj.	4,200	L. Maj.	5,333

December 1910.
Col. Seely (L.)..... 9,999
W. M. Freeman (U.) .. 5,946
L. Majority..... 4,044

THE LAND QUESTION.

Committee Appointed by the Chancellor.

LONDON, JULY 1.

At the request of Mr. Lloyd George, an unofficial committee, consisting at present of five Liberal members of Parliament, and four land experts, are making a comprehensive enquiry into the land reform question.

The members represent widely different views and the object is to reach a general land policy which shall be acceptable to the whole of the Liberal party.

CATTLE DISEASE OUTBREAK.

Drastic Preventive Measures Taken in England.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The cattle markets of the North have been closed owing to the disease.

Cattle traders of the South of Ireland have passed a resolution expressing astonishment at the drastic closing of ports. They demand that all ports shall be opened except the one to which animals may be shipped.

LATER.

The authorities have prohibited cattle, sheep and pigs from being exhibited at the Royal Show at Doncaster to-morrow.

At question time, in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Runciman stated that nothing would be left undone to prevent such a calamity as a general outbreak of the disease.

TSAR-KAISER MEETING.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 1.

The Premier and Foreign Minister will accompany the Tsar at his forthcoming meeting with the Kaiser.

BERLIN, JULY 2.

The Kaiser has left for Danzig *en route* for the Finnish Skerries.

WOMEN'S I. M. S.

LONDON, JULY 1.

In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to Mr. Joynson-Hicks, it was stated that the Government of India has now collected the information for which it has been waiting with reference to the scheme for a women's Indian Medical Service, and that it will deal with the matter without avoidable delay.

MR. CLARKE'S CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

Discussing the proposed compensation to Mr. Clarke, I.C.S., the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* admits that the Government is bound to defend its servants by supplying legal help, but not by giving compensation when they have suffered no real loss. If compensation is granted, the many acquitted political prisoners will flood Government with petitions for compensation.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

Mr. Leys, Under-Secretary to the Commerce and Industry Department, is proceeding on eighteen months' leave. On return he will revert to Behar and Orissa.

INDIAN COTTON GROWING.

The Claim for Increased Official Support.

LORD CREWE AND DEPUTATION

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 1.

Lord Crewe to-day received a deputation of the English and Indian members of the International Cotton Committee who urged that they should receive the support of the Government of India for the extension of cotton-growing in India.

Lord Crewe said he fully recognised the supreme importance of the subject. The Indian cultivator had shown striking adaptability to new methods. He said there were, undoubtedly, fears in some quarters in India with regard to the danger of cotton-growing competing with food crops, and the Government of India had to consider those apprehensions though they might not be entirely well founded.

With reference to the suggestions of improvement of the Government of India's agricultural statistics, Lord Crewe pointed out the difficulties arising from the conditions in India, but said he proposed to press the Government of India to make larger and more frequent returns.

Lord Crewe said it had been suggested that tenants along the irrigation canals should be required to grow a certain amount of cotton, as some were required to breed animals for army transport. The cases were not parallel. The animals were required for defence and the tenants were assured of a market therefor. It was impossible to assure a market for cotton at a particular price. He was afraid that when there was a bumper American crop the cotton trade would not look at the Indian crop with the same favour.

Lord Crewe said he had been much impressed with the advocacy of an additional European staff. The difficulty was the cost of Europeans and the lack of Indians suitably educated; but until there were enough Indians capable of undertaking the work a few more Europeans might be appointed.

He did not hesitate to say that there was nothing in the Indian character or intellect to prevent Indians doing this work quite as well as Europeans. He was glad that a number of young Indians were now turning their attention to industry, engineering and similar subjects in preference to literature.

It was the desire of the Government of India to assign increasing amounts to the encouragement of the different processes of agriculture. It was impossible to fix their minds entirely on cotton, but they were fully alive to its special importance.

Lord Crewe concluded with the assurance that the points raised by the deputation would be submitted to the Government of India, and said that, with regard to one or two of them, he might suggest to the Government of India to do what it could to meet the views of the deputation.

WIRELESS PROGRESS.

The Installation at the Sind Port.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 2.

Work in connection with the wireless installation in Karachi is in progress. The site selected is near the polo ground between the station hospital and the Napier barracks.

Mr. Parker is in charge of the work.

Two tapering spires already rise to a height over 250 feet and a third one is in progress and three more are yet to be erected.

The Indian Telegraph Department will take charge of the installation when completed in about three months time, and it will be worked by military signallers.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

At the Calcutta opium sale to-day 1,770 chests were sold at an average price of Rs. 2,810-1-4.

At to-day's opium sale higher prices were realised than a month ago : 1,770 chests, the same number as last month, were offered for sale and the total proceeds amounted to Rs. 49,73,850 against Rs. 46,34,175 at the last sale.

The highest prices per chest were considerably higher than in June, being Rs. 4,650 for Behar opium, and Rs. 4,625 for Benares against Rs. 3,925 and Rs. 3,835 at the last sale.

Curiously enough the lowest prices were much lower than in June, being Rs. 1,690 for both sorts as against Rs. 1,850 at the last sale.

The average prices to-day were Behar Rs. 3,317 and Benares Rs. 2,391, compared with Rs. 2,977 and Rs. 2,315 last month.

I. M. S. COLONEL'S ESCAPE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

Col. Harris, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, had a narrow escape during a railway journey from Bogra to Santahar. His carriage was set alight by a small kerosene lamp and at Santahar, while the train was stopping, the fire was noticed. Col. Harris, who was asleep, was awakened and escaped with difficulty, losing practically all his luggage.

BANK OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 2.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras, yesterday, a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, with a bonus of one per cent. was declared. Two lakhs of rupees were transferred to the reserve fund, Rs. 49,764-8-4 interest on new capital, Rs. 75,000 written off for premises, and Rs. 288,121-4-10 carried forward.

THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

Lord and Lady Carmichael arrived at Sealdah station, Calcutta, this afternoon and drove straight to Government House where their Excellencies will stay until next Wednesday when His Excellency goes on tour in Eastern Bengal. The arrival was private and only officials and one or two non-official Indian gentlemen were present.

SITUATION IN TIBET.

Gruesome Murder Stories from the Capital.

CRUCIFIXION OF ABBOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KALIMPONG, JULY 2.

There is a rumour current here that the Dalai Lama's favourite, (who displayed such energy in the recent fighting), has been murdered by jealous lamas. I hear the Dalai Lama will make a long halt at San Ding ("Soaring Meditation") Monastery, one of the most famous among the numerous monasteries in Tibet, and the abode of the "Pig-Headed Abbess" ("Dorje Pagma") "The thunderbolt sow." She belongs to the Ningmapa sect, but receives divine honours from lamas of all sects.

An amusing legend relates how one of her predecessors saved the monastery by transforming herself and seventy nuns into pigs. Being a famous defender of Budhism, the Dalai Lama probably has engaged her services for special poojahs against the Chinese.

San Ding is only four marches from Lhassa.

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

The following curiously worded telegram comes from the *Statesman's* Chinese correspondent at Kalimpong :—

"Tibet is beginning to wage what may be rightly called a holy war. The murder of Kharloongh has been avenged, for the perpetrator of crime has been detected in the person of Tsahsalungka, the favourite Minister of the Dalai Lama, who was solely responsible for the uprising. His pledge for carrying out the extermination of all the Chinese, pure and mixed, was his life, and from reports received he has given up his life at the hands of the populace."

KALIMPONG, JULY 2.

The bazar dogs in Lhassa have become so bold and ferocious through feeding on the slain, left lying on the streets, that they attack people who dare to venture out of doors at night.

The number of high Tibetan officials murdered for their pro-Chinese sympathies are now said to be fifteen. Many of them were tortured. The Abbot of Tenggeling Monastery was crucified and tortured so long as any signs of life remained.

THE PATHAN MENACE.

Murderous Attack on Police Constable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 2.

A murderous attack was committed on a constable on duty by a Pathan near Lahore Railway station on the 1st of July. The constable, while on rounds in the morning, saw the Pathan searching the clothes of some sleeping railway passengers at Melaram Tank. On being challenged the Pathan bolted and the constable gave chase, and struck the Pathan over the head with his lathi. On this the Pathan turned on him and stabbed the constable with a large knife, almost disembowelling him. Notwithstanding the terrible wound the constable held on to the Pathan until other policemen arrived and took him into custody. The constable is lying in hospital in a precarious condition.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

The Jubilee Celebration Yesterday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

The jubilee of the Calcutta High Court was celebrated yesterday at the residence of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, where an evening party was given. About 350 guests, including judges of the High Court, members of the various branches of the legal profession, leading merchants and high officials were present.

Telegraphic messages came from all the district towns and sub-divisions of the Bengal and Behar congratulating the judges, expressing confidence in the High Court and gratitude for the service the High Court has rendered for the last fifty years.

PRESS COMMENT.

The Calcutta morning papers publish leaders on the High Court.

The *Statesman* says, "There is probably no British institution in which greater confidence is felt and no change arouses so much apprehensions as any proposal to limit the jurisdiction of the High Court."

The *Indian Daily News* believes that any attempt to change the constitution of the High Court and lower the prestige of the judges will lead to grave discontent than any mere administrative or political change.

The *A. B. Patrika* hopes Government will take no step which may hurt the status and prestige of the High Court of which rulers and ruled are proud.

MILITARY INTELLIGNCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

Captain R. D. O. Hill, 1st Battallion, 2nd Gurkhas, is appointed Assistant Commandant, Chitral Scouts, from August next.

Lieutenant Jenkins, No. 6 Mountain Battery, has been selected as Adjutant of the Madras Artillery Volunteers.

Captain H. St. J. Cruickshank, Royal Garrison Artillery, Instructor at the Ordnance College, has been selected for appointment to the Indian Ordnance Department.

Colonel Iggulden will embark for India on the 12th of September to take over the duties of Assistant Quarter-Master General, Lucknow Division.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Major J. Hay, 89th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

An exchange has been approved with effect from the 1st of October between Captain Burneyat, "Z" Batter, Royal Horse Artillery at Ambala and Captain Taylor, "I" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, at Aldershot.

Major-General Watkis will be transferred from the Peshwar to the Lahore Division in October next in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir A. Pearson.

SKIRMISH IN TOCHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 2.

News from the Tochi Valley states that a few days ago a military patrol exchanged shots near Miranshah with a gang from Khost Khatrak. An outlaw named Dauram was killed.

NEW FACTORY ACT.

Provisions Introduced in Calcutta Jute Mills.

SOME SERIOUS STRIKES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

The new system of working hours under the Factory Act was introduced in the Bengal jute mills on Monday and, in most cases, seems to have been quietly received by the operatives.

During the last few weeks there has been speculation upon the manner in which the mill-hands would receive the change, and opinion was greatly divided. The general view was that if trouble comes it will be from those mills where there will be a noticeable reduction of hours with corresponding reduction of pay, and also in the mills where a change from double shift to single shift will enable better supervision and eliminate certain illegitimate profits made by certain grades of employes.

In the first case trouble, if it comes at all, would come from ordinary employes; in the latter it would be fomented by slightly higher grade employes.

Other experts, on the other hand, believe that the change will be effected with a little inevitable friction such as attends all changes but no serious trouble.

Yesterday morning, work at all the mills appears to have begun as usual, but towards six o'clock reports spread in Calcutta that five important mills were already on strike.

The lateness of the hour at which the reports began to spread, and the torrential rainstorm which burst shortly afterwards, made enquiries difficult, but so far as has been ascertained the only stoppage that is definitely confirmed is at the Ganges New Mill, at Howrah, where the work-people, after working quietly during the day, left in a body at four o'clock. The Ganges Old Mill and Howrah Mill, which are close by, were not affected by the strike. To-day (Tuesday) will definitely show how the men accepted the new hours since they will have had one day's experience to make up their minds.

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

The jute mill strike at Howrah has assumed serious dimensions. The workers at the Ganges mills, numbering about 6,000, did not turn up to work this morning, while a large number of those employed at the Howrah jute mill stayed away from work, and those who did go to work, about 600, suddenly marched out of the mill at 1 p.m. and joined the others who had refused to go to work, occupying themselves in looting and throwing stones in the direction of the mill.

The police were called out and they dispersed the strikers.

Altogether in the two mills 12,000 men are out. The mill authorities believe mischievous persons have been telling the mill-hands that the new hours of work will mean serious loss to them, while the men state that since the introduction of the new hours, or from 5-30 a.m. to 6 p.m., with an interval from 11 to 1-30, and six days a week instead of from 5 a.m. to 8 p.m., five days a week, they have been put to serious hardship.

The strikers object to the locking of the mill-gates during the office hours as they can not go out for meals any time they like as they were doing before. The mill officers state that owing to the shorter hours they would be losers if they allowed the hands to go in and out as before, and they say that two hours and a half allowed in the morning is quite sufficient intermission.

There are no signs of the strike ending at present.

HONOURS FOR INDIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

Besides the University of Aberdeen, the University of St. Andrews has conferred the degree of Doctor of Law on the Hon. Mr. Deva Prosad Sarvadhikari.

The University of Durham has conferred on P. C. Roy the degree of D. Sc.

THE LATE MRS. LAWRENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 2.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Lawrence, which took place last evening, was attended by vast numbers of all classes in Karachi, European and Indian, while thousands of townspeople stood at the road crossings along the route in attitudes of respectful sympathy.

The coffin was conveyed on a gun-carriage furnished by the R. G. A. and was followed by a procession of several hundred carriages, extending nearly a mile in length. Wreaths and floral tributes were very numerous.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST MEETING

A MEETING of the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon. The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., Chairman, presided.

Mr. Orr read a letter from Government in which it was stated the three months' privilege leave applied for by him had been sanctioned. He also informed the Trustees that he was glad to state that Government had sanctioned the proposal that Mr. Kent, their Executive Engineer, should act as Chairman during his absence. He was sorry to inform them that he was afraid they would be losing Mr. Kent after his return from leave, as Mr. Kent was reverting to Government service. Mr. Watson, the Deputy Engineer of the Trust, will act for Mr. Kent.

The Trustees sanctioned the lease of plot No. 21 at Gamdevie to Mr. Nowroji Dumasia, at a rental of annas ten and a half per square yard.

The Trustees then considered a letter from the Executive Engineer forwarding plan and estimates for improving the existing garden at the Wellington lines. The proposal is to convert the garden into a lawn. It was decided not to take any action in this matter for the present.

A proposal to divert storm water drain at plot No. 29, West Chowpati, was sanctioned.

The consideration of the draft amendments to the City of Bombay Improvement Act and the remarks of the Trust Engineer on them was postponed and the meeting adjourned.

According to "The Lady" the celebrated "Hope" diamond was on board the "Titanic" when she went down. Ill-luck is believed to dog the possessor of this stone, and the superstitious will say that the wreck of the "Titanic" was the crowning misfortune of its baleful career. The "Hope" is said to be the loveliest of all coloured diamonds. It is of a brilliant sapphire blue. Mr. H. T. Hope, father of the Dowager Duchess of Newcastle, bought it early in the nineteenth century for £18,000. The diamond is believed to be a part of the "Tavernier blue" which was one of the French Crown jewels, stolen during the French Revolution. It gained its name "Tavernier" from the merchant Jean Baptiste Tavernier, who sold the stone to Louis XIV., or the Regent Duke of Orleans—for authorities differ—and the misfortune which befell the French Bourbons have been laid at its door. Lord Francis Hope, the brother of the Duke of Newcastle, sold the diamond in 1906. It was sold again in 1909. Now if "The Lady" is right, it has done its worst and last.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Indian Companies Bill and the Powers of Auditors.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Sections 112 and 113 of the English Companies Act, 1908, which is closely followed by the Indian Bill, now on the anvil of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, provide for the appointment, remuneration, powers and duties of auditors, but are silent as to the qualifications of the men who are to act as auditors. The Indian Bill, however, provides that no person other than a person holding a certificate from the local Government, shall be appointed auditor of a company, and it is thereby hoped to establish a standard which will facilitate the elimination of the incompetent and dishonest by the refusal or cancellation of the certificate. In that the English Companies Act nor the Indian Bill, however, casts a duty upon the auditor to satisfy himself that the property held by the company has been properly valued. In "in re Kingston Cotton Co., (No. 2.) 1896, 2 Ch. 279," the value of the company's stock in trade was grossly overstated for several years in the balance-sheets and the directors were thus enabled to pay dividends out of capital. The auditor had accepted the certificates of the manager as to the value of the stock, but the auditors were held not guilty of negligence, the court being of opinion, that it was no part of their duty to take stock. Similarly, in the audit of bank balance-sheets it is not the custom for the auditors to state definitely in their certificates that the item of investments does not exceed market value. It is well known that balance-sheets are often falsified to show high profits by inflating the stock in trade. The auditors may be easily deceived in respect of the value of the stock, as after all, they are only accountants and not valuers. But it is submitted that auditors cannot properly report that the balance sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the company's affairs, unless they have previously satisfied themselves that the assets are properly valued. On the other hand it is of paramount importance that the public should be able to put their trust in a published balance sheet. The best way out of the difficulty appears to be further to enlarge the powers of auditors by inserting a clause in the bill that where they are not thoroughly satisfied that the stock is properly counted and valued, they may call in the service of an independent expert valuer, whose duty it would be to check both qualities and values.

On similar principles, every prospectus should be made to contain a valuation by an independent expert, appointed by the board, of all property which the company proposes to purchase. Without such a valuation, it is generally well-nigh impossible to estimate whether the value of the company's assets will be up to the amount of the company's capital; and if it were not so, the company's power of paying dividends might be seriously hampered. This is a matter of serious consideration for the auditors, for upon their certificate will depend the company's right to pay dividends. Where estimates of profits are given in the prospectus the company may not be able to pay dividends in accordance with the profits (even if up to the estimates) if large sums have to be paid to capital account in order to preserve the equilibrium of the company's balance sheet.

Obviously, a very large number of the clauses that are inserted in the draft Bill with the object of protecting the shareholder would be saved if in each presidency town there were established a shareholders' association whose duties it would be to decide upon the merits and demerits of any local prospectus, to take action against promoters for issuing a fraudulent prospectus, to render advice to its members in financial matters, to take legal action against dubious companies, make directors of companies account for their misfeasances, analyse the balance sheets of all companies and generally to watch over the management and administration of public companies.—Yours, &c.,

NAYAN H. PANDIA,

Bombay, July 2.

The "Titanic's" Engineers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—Your eulogy of the heroism of the "Titanic" engineers, I have read with pleasure in your issue of to-day. "The men who kept the lights burning" until the huge vessel sank beneath the waves and who stuck to their post below driving pumps at "full bore" to try and cope with the inrushing water, their names will be handed down to generations, and their brave deed inscribed on history's page.

It is very fitting that a memorial should be erected to their honour and I am very glad that you have brought before the public notice of the memorial which is being raised by the "Institute of Marine Engineers," Strafford, London.

At a general meeting held on June 11th of the Calcutta Branch of the Marine Engineers' Association, of which I am president, a collection was made towards the memorial and Rs. 150 subscribed by the members present.

Should any one feel disposed to subscribe to this memorial, our Secretary, Mr. H. S. Reece, No. 5 Chowringhee, Calcutta, will be only too pleased to receive any sums which will be acknowledged, and forwarded to the Secretary, Institute of Marine Engineers, London.

It is contemplated, after the Calcutta Branch is established, to open a branch and club rooms in Bombay which will be a boon to the many engineers coming in and out of the port, and also to those connected with marine engineering on shore.—Yours, etc.,

DAVID BURN,
Chief Engineer, s. s. "Belle of France."

Bombay Harbour, July 2.

GERMANY AND BAGDAD RAILWAY.

An Anti-English View.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" gives a report of what was apparently an interesting lecture and discussion on the Bagdad Railway at the "Free Students' Association" in Berlin. The lecturer was a certain Dr. Jaeckh, whom the report introduces as an authority on Asiatic Turkey. He observed that the struggle between Germany and England over the Bagdad Railway was the outward symbol of the struggle between these two Powers over Turkey. The Bagdad Railway could alone furnish the "Sick Man" with a backbone and set him on his feet again. Under Abdul Hamid only one-fourth of the line had been constructed in twenty years. The Young Turks, however, insisted upon the entire work being completed within five years. Of the capital 40 per cent had been supplied by Germany, 30 per cent by France, and 10 per cent. by Switzerland; nevertheless the enterprise was technically a purely German work. The railway was already paying for itself, and, so far, from needing the kilometric guarantee, yielded to Turkey a surplus of £300,000. The line was so far only worked in the daytime, and the speed did not exceed 30 kilometres an hour. Five hundred thousand hectares along the Anatolian Railway were going to be reclaimed by irrigation by the Germans, and 5,000,000 hectares in Mesopotamia were to be irrigated by a British Company. The line would not be carried along the Syrian coast but through the Taurus, in order to guard against attacks from the sea. The railway would make Germany independent of the Suez Canal, and would thus prevent the closing of a ring round the Indian Ocean, which was the object of the English. Russia's opposition had been transformed by the Potsdam agreement into co-operation. England did not want the independence of Turkey, so that she might obtain, as the greatest Mahomedan Power, the spiritual authority over the entire Moslem world. As had already been remarked by Moltke, Austria was the Power which had the greatest interest in the preservation of an independent Turkey and in the maintenance of order in the Balkans. Co-operation between Germany Austria, and Turkey would be of the greatest importance, not only for Germany but also for the peace and welfare of the entire world.

Among those who took part in the discussion was Herr Edgard Bernstein, who protested against the anti-British tenour of the lecturer's remarks. Dr. Jaeckh, he said, identified whole countries rather too much with the diplomatic game of cross-purposes which was arousing the ever-growing opposition of the peoples. There was no reason why Germany and England should not be able to live on friendly terms. Germany's trade with England was a hundred times greater than the rest of her oversea trade.

As against Herr Bernstein, the well-known Pan German writer, Dr. Paul Rohrbach observed that precisely in the case of anti-German policy gaining the upper hand in England, the Bagdad Railway would prove an excellent weapon against England

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(Continued from page 4.)

250 members and guests will visit Kiel in her. As the coming regatta will also mark the jubilee of the Kaiserlicher Yacht Club the Royal Thames Yacht Club, in commemoration of the event, has asked the German Emperor, who fills the office of commodore, to accept a cup as a memento of the occasion. This cup is a replica of the trophy presented to the Royal Thames Yacht Club—or rather the Cumberland Fleet as it was then called—by the Duke of Cumberland in 1781, for competition among the winners of the previous annual cups given by him.

CYCLING.

It is a pity, from an English point of view, that there is only one cycling event at the Olympic Games. The National Cyclists' Union Championships at Leeds on Saturday served to show we have some good new material coming along. The track is not banked high enough for modern requirements and this had some bearing on the results. For instance, after W. J. Bailey of London, (the world sprint champion) had won the mile, he took no further part in the racing, as he considered the track dangerous. He is taking no chances, being bent on defending his title at the coming world's championship's meeting in the United States. Capital form at Leeds was shown by F. Boor, an Eastern Counties rider, who beat Vic Johnson (holder) in a heat of the mile. Johnson got his revenge in the quarter, but was second to Boor in the five miles. It looked as though he was shut in at a critical stage, for he made up a lot of ground in the short straight. The racing at Leeds recalled the great riding of A. A. Zimmerman there. When the writer first saw the famous American rider he used to push a Star, a bicycle with the small wheel in front.

In those days (the late eighties) A. A. Z. used to give Willie Windle something to do, but few imagined the lengthy Arthur (who was a fine standing jumper) would develop into such a wonder. He was a popular idol in England and is certainly one American who could testify that his victories over Home cracks were received in a proper sporting spirit.

After Zimmerman came Tommy Summersgill, a native of Leeds who did big things on the track there. After securing championship honours in England, he scored at the world's festival held at Montreal and as Johnson, the coloured flier, declined to mount in the Amateur vs. Pro match, He was able to claim the world's championship. It may not be generally known that Summersgill was a "top notch" sprinter on foot before he took to cycling, just as was E. E. Parlby and E. W. Parry. To even matters up, we can point to A. J. Robertson and F. J. Budge of England, and the American Marathoner Frank, as examples of cyclists who became runners.

POLO.

The Aldershot Cup and Infantry Cup tournaments at Ranelagh were the big things of the week in the polo world. Their Majesties the King and Queen, who were accompanied by Princess Mary, attended, the Queen presenting the cups at the conclusion. The Royal party also seemed to be greatly interested in the exhibition flights of G. Hamel in his monoplane, the aviators being presented to the King. The 2nd Coldstream Guards and the Mounted Infantry met in the final of the Infantry Cup. This was a bit one sided, as after the Guards had scored in the opening period, their rivals showed convincing form, hitting six goals before the end. The Aldershot Cup final was contested by the Queen's Boys and Royal House Guards, the Blues having to concede the Boys five goals. The Guards scored in each of the first three periods, thanks to Capt. Foster, Lord Innis-Ker and Capt. Harrison. They met with strong opposition in the next period and were unable to add to their score so that the start the Boys received enabled them to take the trophy.

ARRESTING OLD AGE.

French Biologist's Discovery.

At the Paris Academy of Sciences on June 10, Professor Metchnikoff, the winner of the Noble prize in 1910, communicated the result of long and important observations made under his supervision at the Pasteur Institute on the causes of senile decay. What is usually called old age is due, not to the passage of years nor to the gradual wear and tear of the human machine so much as to three affections, namely—arteric-sclerosis, sclerosis of the liver, and interstitial nephritis. All three of these are brought on by poisoning of the intestines caused by two sorts of slow poisons, namely, the "indols" and the "phenol." These poisons are not indigenous in mankind, but are the product of other intestinal microbes.

The first thing to be done was to discover if they were bred principally by a meat or vegetable diet, but in the course of experiments showed that the process of formation was complicated, and that in general herbivorous animals were the most prolific in intestinal toxic microbes, and that the horse held the record. All vegetarians and even vegetarians who will not touch eggs or milk showed an abundance of intestinal poison, whilst some carnivorous creatures had hardly any. At the Pasteur Institute the essentially omnivorous white rat was selected for various tests, and it was noted that those fed on animal diet produced more toxic microbes than those nourished on vegetable food. White cheese produced more than any vegetable, and amongst these the worst were potatoes, bananas, and sugar-containing foods. It is known that the digestive tube absorbs sugary elements very quickly, whilst more of albumenoids find their way to the great intestine, which was found to be the principal battle-ground of the good and bad microbes. Sugar exercises an energetically destructive action on the toxines, but it is generally absorbed before it reaches the scenes of action, so to speak. The object of research, therefore, was a microbe producing sugar, and capable of being sent straight down into the great intestine. This microbe must also be able to exist amongst only albumenoids and feculents.

These were the two terms of the problem which Professor Metchnikoff claims to have solved. He has discovered the necessary microbe in the "Glycobacterium," a parasite of starch which it transforms into sugar, and which inhabits the canine species. This beneficent germ has the further advantage of living in peace with the albumenoids and not fabricating toxines itself. Administered to white rats it produced the best results, but the patient had to be fed largely on potatoes in preference to barley, semolina, or bread. Professor Metchnikoff did not disclose how this discovery could be applied to the human subject, but claimed that it was the first step towards cultivating the natural savege intestinal flora and fauna, and that when the methods of cultivation had been systematised it ought to be possible to maintain our organism in the highest state of resistance to the multiple causes of destruction which now undermine it.

The only objection made was by M. Armand Gautier, who said that he had had opportunity of observing the action of the incriminated "indols" and "phenols" on young and healthy men, and they had not proved poisonous or exercised any deleterious influence. To this Professor Metchnikoff replied that he did not assert that they were violent poisons, but nevertheless they acted in a way which appeared to him to hasten individual decay. The universally recognised experience and authority of Professor Metchnikoff lends great interest to his discovery, which is being widely discussed to-day in the whole Press.

THE VERSOVA DISASTER.

Bodies of the Three Victims Brought to Bombay.

The dead bodies of the three Parsi youths, who were drowned in Versova Creek on Saturday last, and whose bodies could not be brought to Bombay on Monday, were brought in by taxi-cab yesterday at noon.

When the bodies were taken out from the sand in which they had been interred temporarily they were highly decomposed and though suggestions were made by Parsis of reformed views to allow the bodies to be buried in Versova, the sentiments of the relations of the deceased prevailed and they were after considerable difficulty placed in a motor car and taken to the Towers of Silence direct.

The clothes of the deceased are still missing, except a velvet skull cap, and the surviving boy Byramji Ameolia is silent on that point.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Decree Granted against a Gwalior Noble.

SHORT CAUSES.

Mr. Justice Davar, yesterday, disposed of, among others, the following short causes :—

In the suit of Haji Ahmed Hassam against Sirdar Shrimant Sambhajirao Baburao and another, counsel for the plaintiff said the first defendant was a nobleman of Gwalior. He had borrowed Rs. 13,000 on a promissory note and the second defendant had stood surety for the debt.

The second defendant appeared in person and admitted the claim on behalf of both the defendants.

His lordship passed a decree for the amount with interest and costs.

REFERRED TO ARBITRATION.

The suit of N. M. Marshall against Narayanji Dwarkadas for electrical installation, done in the defendant's bungalow at Poona, was, by consent of the parties, referred to arbitration.

HEDJAZ S. N. CO.'S AFFAIRS.

In the suit of Haji Ahmed Hassam against the Bombay and Hedjaz Steam Navigation Co., Ld., the defendants were not represented.

Counsel for the plaintiff said the suit was filed to recover monies due on the mortgage dated October 1908 of the defendant company's steamer, "Shah Amir." The money was re-payable in October 1910, but nothing had been paid. On the 5th of April, 1912, the sum of Rs. 70,000 was due. The suit was filed on the 10th of May, 1912. On the 20th of May, Mr. Lang was appointed receiver to take possession of the ship on the 10th of June, the company went into liquidation and Mr. Lang was appointed liquidator. On the 13th of June, by a consent chamber order, the ship was ordered to be sold, and the sum of Rs. 60,000 was realised. The plaintiff then asked for the sale-proceeds after deducting costs, charges, etc., but the liquidator asked him to take a decree from the court. The mortgage was not disputed. He asked for leave to proceed with the suit.

Leave was granted and his lordship granted a decree with interest and costs, and a direction to the Receiver to pay the sale proceeds less his costs, charges and commission in part satisfaction of this decree.

CLAIM FOR DIVIDENDS.

In the suit in which Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam against Ismail Cassum Murad to recover Rs. 4,884, counsel for the defendant asked for three weeks' time to file a written statement. He said the defendant had sent a wire to his brother asking him to defend the suit, which was for the recovery of dividends on 49 shares of the Surti Bara Bazaar Company and 15 shares of the Iron Bara Bazaar Company of Rangoon. The plaintiff's case was that the defendant was authorised to collect the dividends but had not accounted for the last ones recovered. His clients wished to file a written statement.

His lordship refused to grant an adjournment and found for the plaintiff with costs.

COTTON MERCHANTS' CLAIM.

In the suit of Brusel and Company, a firm, against Shivdayalmal Nandlal Vandlal, Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant did not appear.

Mr. Davar said that the plaintiffs had acted as the defendant's agents and had bought and sold cotton on their behalf. An account was made up in January, 1910 and Rs. 6,172 were found due. Nothing had been paid on account.

After recording evidence, his lordship passed a decree for the amount with interest and costs.

A CASTE DISPUTE.

Mr. Justice Heaton, yesterday, delivered judgment in the suit of Shankar Babu Donke and others, members of the Dakshni Poulmali caste, against Sabaji Savalyaram Patel and another, patels of the same caste.

The plaintiffs case was that the defendants were the heads of their caste and in that capacity received on behalf of the caste certain subscriptions and fines, and also the rent of a building belonging to the caste. On the 30th of June, 1908, a caste meeting was held to take an account of the money received by the defendants, whereat a resolution was passed appointing certain members to take such accounts from the defendants. The defendants failed to render any account and they, therefore, brought a suit.

The defence was that a time and proper account was rendered; that the caste had not subscribed towards the total cost of the building, but the major portion was provided by the firm of Dhondiba Krisnaji and Company, the defendants' ancestors; that the suit was vexatious and filed with improper motives. They also contended that the plaintiffs had no authority to maintain the suit.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, said that on the merits the plaintiffs' suit must fail and must be dismissed, with costs. His lordship, however, decided the law point in favour of the plaintiffs and ordered the defendants to bear their costs of two days' hearing.

BRITTO VS. BENGAL COAL CO.

Mr. Justice Heaton, yesterday, disposed of the suit brought by Mr. F. H. DeBritto against the Bengal Coal Company by their agents, Messrs. Andrew, Yule and Company, claiming as damages for breach of contract for the supply of 22,200 tons, being the balance of 24,000 tons of coal, Rs. 1,49,400 with interest and costs.

The facts of this case have been reported.

His lordship, after hearing the evidence and arguments of counsel, in delivering judgment, said that the modified arrangement, which, plaintiff said, Mr. Clark (of the defendants) assented to, did not strike him to be very probable. The letter, which was the only contemporaneous documentary evidence, mentioned nothing of an agreement of the kind alleged by Mr. Britto. It did not in any way bear out the plaintiff's case and even when the plaint itself was filed as it was on the 12th March last, they found that the modified contract was not even there described or stated as it afterwards came to be. It was a fact, and an undisputed fact, that in January, 1912, the price of coal had risen greatly and if the plaintiff had then been able to procure the coal, he would have made a very large profit. That circumstance, his lordship said, was the foundation of the suggestion that this was an attempt on the part of the plaintiff to use to his own advantage the circumstance that the greater part of the 24,000 tons of coal had not been delivered, coupled with the circumstance that the price of coal was at such a height as to enable him to make a large profit. His lordship felt inclined to accede to the theory of the defence on the evidence as it stood that there was no specific modification of the contract in November, 1910, and dismissed the suit with costs.

THE SESSIONS.

ANOTHER MURDER TRIAL.

At the fifth sitting of the Sessions, yesterday, Mr. Justice Beaman, sitting with a special jury, heard the case in which Gulam Nabi Ahmeddin, a Mahomedan, aged about 32, is charged with the murder of his uncle, Maya Abdulla Nek Mahomed on the morning of the 26th April last :—

The Advocate-General, Mr. M.R. Jardine, appeared to prosecute; the accused was defended by Mr. M. F. Nicholson.

The prosecution case was that about two years ago the accused married one Fatmabai, a niece of the deceased. The marriage was not a happy one and about nine months ago, the accused divorced his wife. About a month before the date of the murder, the woman was living alone in a room on the third floor of a house in Bapu Hajam Street, and her uncle and aunt, by marriage, who were living at Poona with their family, came to Bombay. At Fatma's request the uncle, aunt and their two sons went to live with her as she was nervous and wanted protection. Early on the morning of the 25th of the April last, one of the sons went up to the loft and noticed a man there. He came down and told the family what he had seen. Fatma, thereupon, went up and saw her husband. Soon afterwards the uncle, attracted by something that he heard, went up and found the husband, drawing a knife. Fatma then hastily went downstairs and the accused attacked the uncle with the knife and stabbed him in several places. This was seen by Fatma and the deceased's wife, Noorbai. The woman shouted for help but none came in time to save him. The police were communicated with, but before their arrival, Noorbai had succeeded in wresting the knife from the accused. When the police came they found the deceased all but dead and close to him was standing the accused. The police took charge of the knife and the accused was arrested. The deceased died before he reached hospital. The Police Surgeon made a "post mortem" and in his opinion death was due to the injuries received.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty and his lordship sentenced him to death.

Walliabai, a Hindu widow, aged about 30, was then tried for the murder of a newly born male child on the 1st May last before another special jury.

The Advocate-General and Mr. M. B. Kolaskar prosecuted and Mr. Chatfield defended the accused.

On the 1st May last, the prosecution alleged, the accused gave birth to a male child. The next day the dead body of a child was discovered from a lane and the Police Surgeon certified that death was due to strangulation. There were nail marks on the neck of the child. The accused was then taken into custody.

Witnesses were examined and the Sessions were adjourned until to-day.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Charge against Minahan Dismissed.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Kumar Mansur Khachar of Jasdan charged Mr. E. H. J. Minahan, a private detective, with criminal breach of trust in respect of two sums of money, viz., Rs. 750 and Rs. 68.

His worship said that a careful consideration of the evidence showed that the only items, which could be and were seriously disputed, were the sum of Rs. 100, alleged to have been paid for tonga here from Rajkote to Jasdan and back twice, and the cash payment of Rs. 750 alleged to have been made in Rajkote. These were the only two items, in respect of which the accused was eventually charged. As to the tonga hire, the court held that Rs. 100 for two journeys by night covering altogether 144 miles was not exhorbitant. The circumstances, under which the payment was made, were unusual and his worship did not think for a moment it was likely that either the accused or the complainant would pay only Rs. 32 when the journey was undertaken for the purpose of, fetching Rs. 7,000. As to the cash payment of Rs. 750, the complainant averred that he always passed a receipt to Macmin and Company for money advanced by the latter, and that no receipt was produced by the accused for the Rs. 750. This payment his worship said did not stand on the same footing as payments made by Macmin and Co. from Rs. 1,500 agreed to be advanced. The magistrate was inclined to think that it was the absence of a receipt that gave the complainant the idea of disputing the payment. Considering the whole evidence on this point, the court could not believe that a considerable sum had not been paid over to the complainant, as soon as the Rs. 7,000 were recovered. The complainant gave the Court the impression that the glibness and readiness with which at times he gave his evidence were due more to the fact that he felt quite at home in the witness-box, than to any consciousness that he was telling the truth. He was in fact, quite unconvincing to his worship. It was noteworthy that he had disputed all the items debited to him, whereas the accused in so far as the items admitted of absolute proof had proved them strictly and in items where strict proof was impossible had given a reasonable and credible account and explanation. There were, it was true, one or two items, which struck his worship as being due to an afterthought. He did not think however that he would be justified in going behind them but would leave the dishonesty, if any, involved in them to the judgment of a civil court.

The accused was acquitted.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Caunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mahomedalli Jivaji Arsiwalla and Abdul Husein Jivaji, Borahs, appeared to show cause why process should not be issued against them for cheating Mr. Karl Semper, local manager of Messrs. Strathmann and Paas, of Leipzig.

The complaint was that the accused had ordered glass from Europe to the extent of two thousand rupees through Mr. Semper in October. On the representation of the accused that they had good credit in the Bazaar, that they were well-to-do and that they had goods of considerable value in the godown, the complainant gave them the necessary documents to take delivery of the glass. The drafts fell due, and the accused were unable to make the payment. On inquiries the complainant learnt that the statements made by the accused were false. Moreover, the complaint further stated, that the accused had absconded from Bombay. Their godown which was locked, was opened by the landlord, but nothing was found in it.

In showing cause the accused's pleader submitted that it was a usual civil transaction, and it was only because the accused had filed a petition in the Insolvency Court that the present charge was brought to bring pressure upon them.

The magistrate ordered process to be issued.

ALLEGED ABETMENT OF MURDER.

Rama Tatappa, (35), a Hindu labourer, was charged before Mr. A. H. Dastur yesterday with having abetted Bikha Pesappa and his wife in the murder of Angine Bai in a chawl at Wari Bunder Road on or about 15th April, 1912. Inspector Fuller prayed for a remand of the case which was granted and the case was adjourned to Saturday, the 6th of July.

AN INTERESTING FRAUD.

Inspector Fuller charged Deo Mahomed, a coal trimmer, aged about (26), with cheating by personation, and Kalpau Mahomed, another coal trimmer, and Essa Phiroz, a sarang, with abetment. It appears that the second accused went to the P. and O. Steam Navigation Co. to find work as a coal trimmer. Dr. Bomanji Kausaji Nowdy, the company's medico. Officer, to whom the accused was sent for examination, decided him unfit for the work. On Monday the second accused sent the first accused and asked him to present his papers to the doctor. The doctor did not find the finger prints in the papers tally with those of the first accused and asked his name. The man did not remember what name could be given, so called the serang, who said that the first accused's name was Kalpahan Mohamed. The second accused admitted having given the papers to the first accused. All the accused were convicted, the first being fined Rs. 25, or in default, one month's rigorous imprisonment. The second and third accused were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 45 days each.

THE CHINAMAN MURDER.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kinneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, committed to the Sessions, Ah Tun, a Chinaman, on a charge of murder.

Ahoy, a Chinaman, a carpenter, was found dead in his room in a house at Frere Road on June 13. The police, on inquiry, learnt that the accused had been missing since early on the day of the occurrence. Subsequently he was arrested in Jubulpore with stains of blood on his clothes.

HINDU NEWSAGENT IN TROUBLE.

Yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur Deputy Inspector Fern charged Gopal Krisana Sane, a Hindu news agent, living at Girgaum Back Road, with alleged cheating. The story for the prosecution was that Sane used to collect subscriptions from people promising to send them newspapers. It was alleged that the business of the accused failed by the end of May, yet he continued to collect subscriptions. Mr. Fern applied for a remand as there was much correspondence to be gone into and this required time.

The magistrate adjourned the case to the 10th of July and ordered the accused to be released on bail of Rs. 100.

POSTAL PEON'S COMPLAINT.

A. H. DeSouza, (26), a young Christian employed as a telegraphist, was charged yesterday by Deputy Inspector Fern with having assaulted Baba Ballaji, postal peon, attached to the Girgaum Post Office.

On the 30th ult, it was alleged the complainant went to the accused's house to deliver a letter to N. DeSouza. The accused snatched the letter away and read it. He then asked whether there was any letter for him. The peon replied that there was no letter. The accused then took from him his bag in which letters were carried. He kicked the peon, it was stated and threw his bag and letters into the street, when three of the letters were torn. The matter was reported to the police.

Four witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution and three witnesses including Mrs. Annie D'Souza, sister-in-law of the accused. She said the postman came and asked the accused if the letter was for him. While D'Souza was reading it the complainant rudely snatched it from him upon which D'Souza remonstraated with him. The complainant called him out of the house, challenging him in a most provocative manner. When the accused went up to the complainant the latter struck him with his slipper, and the accused in the struggle which followed threw him over the railings.

The magistrate acquitted the accused, remarking that the complaint appeared to him to be false, and that the peon was in the wrong.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Another Drawn Game in the Harwood League.

THE TEMPLARS' FAILURE.

R. A. T. A. (0) : BYCULLA M. I. (0)

A fair crowd was present on the Cooperage last evening when the Byculla Mechanics' Institute managed, with a little luck, to play the Warwicks' Temperance team to a draw, in which nothing was scored. The game did not abound in interest, but it was level and pretty evenly contested. There was no doubt in anybody's mind that the Templars were the better side, but they took long to get going. They went in for too much shors passing, when they should have shot, and the civilians' defence was capable, particularly the display of Gardiner in goal.

Soon after the start the military forwards forced a corner, and the ball was well placed by Smith, but the inside men were not on the spot. They continued to press for some time, but the defence was sound to a degree, and easily accounted for the short-passing methods employed by the R A. T. A. After the civilians had cleared from a very awkward position their forwards ran well down but erratic passing prevented them from becoming dangerous. To half time, play was up and down, with the soldiers in the ascendancy. They were the more frequently the aggressors, and as the game proceeded they tried more likely methods in the attack. Some really excellent shots were sent in from the wings, and though at times Gardiner displayed inexperience in the art of goal-keeping he did splendidly and kept his charge intact.

The second half opened somewhat listlessly, and for a little while the civilians showed to the better advantage, and once Wheeler had hard lines in not scoring. Later, however, the Templars had all the best of the exchanges, and made many really deserving attempts to score. The defence put up against them never wavered and though Smith, Hastings, Foster, Izon and Hughes, all tried, Gardiner, receiving great assistance from Bulge Major, Topper and Ridley, kept his charge intact, the game thus ending in a pointless draw. The teams were :—

R. A. T. A.—Goal, Bicknell ; backs, Bolton and Murrell ; half-backs, Martin, Hughes and Brown ; forwards, Smith, Foster, Hastings, Smart and Izon. ;

Byculla M. Institute :—Goal, Gardiner; backs, Topper and Ridley ; half-backs, Mullenaux, Brian and Mayor ; forwards, Alcock, Mungavin, Jackson, Wheeler, and A. Stokes,

Referee :—Mr. Ashenhurst.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League table :—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	A.	P.
Royal Warwicks ...	4	3	1	0	14	3	7
R. G. Artillery ...	3	1	2	0	5	4	4
Bombay Gymkhana...	3	1	1	1	4	2	3
Byculla M. I.... ...	3	1	1	1	3	3	3
R. A. Temperance A.	3	1	1	1	2	2	3
Bombay Athletic ...	3	1	0	2	4	6	2
Y. M. C. A.	3	1	0	2	4	7	2
Hornets	4	1	0	3	3	13	2

The match this evening will be :—
Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A.

FOOTBALL AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

BLACK WATCH vs. MOHUN BAGAN.

In a friendly football match yesterday the Black Watch Regiment defeated the Mohun Bagan Club, the winners of last year's shield, by four goals to one. There was a very large crowd.

FAMINE RELIEF.

Final Distribution by the Wadia Charities.

In September last, when the major portion of Gujarat and Kathiawar was declared to have been caught in the grip of famine. The Trustees of the Wadia Charities, Bombay, set aside out of the charitable funds at their disposal a sum of Rs. 1,00,000; to be spent on the relief of cattle and human beings. Out of this amount they decided to devote Rs. 75,000; for supplying free and cheap fodder to the poorer agriculturists spending Rs. 60,000 in giving free grass, and Rs. 25,000 in selling cheap grass at Rs. 8, losing more than 20 per cent on the cost price. The remaining sum of Rs. 25,000 was allotted to the alleviation of human distress. These amounts have nearly been spent for the purpose for which they were intended, though it must be said that the inability of the Railway Companies to carry the whole of their contracted fodder prevented them from working out their free and cheap fodder scheme to its completion. But their specials of grass are running even now. The sale proceeds of the cheap fodder scheme amounted to over Rs. 25,000, which the Trustees decided to distribute as a valedictory dole to the poor agriculturists in supplying their present needs.

Now that there have been fortunately general rains over almost the whole of the affected area in Gujarat and Kathiawar the needs of the agriculturists must be threefold (a) bullocks, (b) seed, (c) subsistence allowance etc. (d) Special help to Pardanashin women, (e) grant to Co-operative Credit Societies to start a small insurance fund. The Trustees, therefore, made grants to meet the requirements of needy agriculturists under these heads and sent them to the district officers, local relief committees and other agencies working for famine relief. They have given away Rs. 17,500 for the purchase of bullocks Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of seed; Rs. 2,000 for subsistence allowance Rs. 1,000 for Pardanashin women ; and Rs. 1,200 to Co-operative Credit Societies some of whom were supplied with grass of the value of Rs. 1,100, at Rs. 8 per 1,000 lbs. They are distributed as follows :—Kathiawar Central Famine Relief Committee received Rs. 4,500 for bullocks, and Rs. 1,000 for seed; Ahmedabad district Rs. 4,000 for bullocks, and Rs. 1,000 for seed ; Kaira District Rs. 4.000 for bullocks and Rs. 1,000 for seed ; Panch Mahals got Rs. 2.000 for bullocks and Rs. 1,000 ; for seed and Rs. 600 for subsistence allowance. The Palanpur Agency received Rs. 1,000 ; for subsistence allowance and the Grasian Association received Rs. 1,000, for the help of Pardanashin women for a couple of months more ; Salvation Army received Rs. 3,000 for giving bullocks to agriculturists, Rs. 1,000 for seed in three districts of Gujarat and Rs. 200 for subsistence allowance in the Panchmahals and the Dohad Bhil Mission received Rs. 200 for distribution of subsistence allowance to agriculturists. A sum of Rs. 1,200 was put at the disposal of the Registrar Co-operative Credit Societies for distribution among poorer societies for the purpose of building up with this nucleus a small famine insurance fund to which they will add the interest and a little contribution out of annual profits.

THE WEATHER.

Defective Distribution of the Rainfall.

ANXIETY IN SIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has given widespread rain in the east of the Central Provinces, in Bihar and Orissa, but comparatively little elsewhere. The Bay monsoon continues fairly active. Rainfall has been light and fairly general on the West Coast, as far north as Goa, and a few falls in Gujarat. In the east of the Central Provinces, the rainfall has been general, local in the United Provinces, Central India East, North Madras Coast, Bihar and Orissa. In Bengal, Assam and Lower Burma, it has been nearly general, in Upper Burma local.

Mergui, Bassein, Kyaukpyu, and Myitkyina, each reports one inch ; Moulmein and Toungoo, each one and a half ; Gauhati, one ; Cherrapunji, six ; Dibrugarh, Narayanganj, Bogra, Dinajpur, Cuttack, Sambalpur, Darbhanga, each one and a half; Barisal, four ; Jalpaguri, three ; Calcutta and Jessore, each one ; Benares, Baharaich, Sutna and Pendra, each a half ; Raipur, one and half ; Chanda, two ; and Jagdalpur and Vizagapatam, each one.

Forecast :—No large change.

THE RAINFALL.

KARACHI, July, 2

A certain amount of anxiety is beginning to manifest itself regarding the progress of the monsoon rains. The Arabian Sea current has so far failed to penetrate far inland. Up to the present Karachi enjoyed a shower of a few minutes yesterday. The Indus, in Sind, is very low. Plentiful rains in the Punjab are now urgently needed if the irrigation canals in Sind are to perform their duties this year. In the meantime rice sowing is delayed and the people are begining to feel nervous.

Exports are quiet though June was a record month, July will probably be equally good.

AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer "Querimba," Captain W. B. Smith which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta reports having experienced fine, light to moderate westerly wind, very hazy overland.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Station.	Espia. Byculla nade In Cts	Fort Colaba. In Cts	In Cts	In Ct.
Previously registered	10·30	10·20	10·80	10·79
Tuesday, 2nd July	0·26	0·02	0·01	0·00
Total	10·56	10·22	10·81	10·79
Same date last year	11·29	11·23	12·04	10.87

KEMP & CO., LD.
CUMBALLA HILL, July 2.

Station.	Rainfall up to 8 a. m. Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corpdr. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·40	11·72	27·49	10·32

THE W. I. ARMY BOOT AND EQUIPMENT FACTORY, SION, DHARAVI, BOMBAY.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 2nd July.		Total up-to-date.	
In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
0	42	14	4

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 2nd July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme north and the south-east and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in excess in the north and east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded at Allahabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in defect in Rajputana. Maximum temperature is in excess at Jaipur ; the minimum is in defect at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval records 0·11" of rain and Ahmedabad 0·12". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Maximum temperature is in excess in Cutch, north Gujarat and west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records 1·44" of rain, Chanda 2·21", and Hoshangabad 0·10". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the area of heavy rainfall and in defect at Saugor. Day temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Local rain has fallen; Mormugao has had 0·18" and Karwar 0·47". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is in excess at Bombay; night temperature is slightly above normal at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Heavy and fairly general rain has fallen in the south-east Central Provinces. On the west coast of the Peninsula, rainfall continues light. Light isolated showers have occurred in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Local rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and the east Central Provinces. A few showers are possible in the Deccan, Kathiawar, Gujarat and the south United Provinces.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 22nd June 1912.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate cargs for week ending 22nd June 1912				
G. I. P. Ry.....	2791·68	1305900	41723950	43079850
A.-D.-C. Ry.....	125·90	37600	1028212	1068812
BaranKotah Ry.	40·29	4800	98477	103277
Total...	2957·87	1348300	42898839	44246939
Earnings for corresp. days ending 22ndJune 1911				
G. I. P. Ry.....	2791·34	1316947	37683451	39000398
A.-D.-C. Ry. ...	125·66	52018	852713	904731
B.-K. Ry.....	40·29	3973	67147	71120
Total...	2957·29	1372938	38603311	39976249
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Ry.	+ 0·34	— 11047	4090499	4079452
Inc. or Dec. A. D. C. Ry.	+ 0·24	— 14418	+173499	+159081
Inc. or Dec. Baran-Kotah Ry.	.....	+ 827	+ 31330	+ 32157

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EVOLUTION OF THE DUEL.

Sketch by Mr. Egerton Castle.

The dramatic display, "The Duel Throughout the Ages," which Mr. Gerald Ames, hon. secretary of the Actors' Sword Club, gave at the St. James Theatre in London, calls to the mind a speculation which, from many points of view, is singularly interesting. How is it that, in these times of widespread rationalism and of influential public moral opinion so illogical and, in almost every instance, so immoral a practice as that of the duel should still hold a sway among the greater number of civilised nations? And how is it, again, that in Great Britain alone, a country so pre-eminently attached to tradition, to ancient and often outworn institutions, to so many old-world prejudices even, this time-honoured "social obligation" should have been irrevocably discarded? For so unmistakably dead is the duel among Englishmen now—whose grandsires, at least in the upper classes, would have been ostracised had they ever neglected to demand "satisfaction" for a slight or an imputation—that the sending of a challenge as a proposed solution of an honourable difficulty would certainly fail to elicit anything beyond a smile of contempt.

The rise of the duel as an accepted and honoured institution, its permanence in some countries and its decline in others, are subjects of deep interest from the ethical as well as the historical point of view. Morals and religion alike are so opposed to the canons of "the point of honour" that it would be difficult to convince the modern seeker for "satisfaction" with sword or pistol that this remedy is but a slightly modified form of the mediæval contest "under the judgment of God"—in short, that the supposed "obligation" to maintain his honour by staking his life upon the result of a fight is nothing more than one of the many hard-dying superstitions handed down to us from the Dark Ages. Nevertheless such is undoubtedly the case.

The mediæval mind welcomed the notion that differences that could not be settled—say from want of evidence or for some personal reason—by an ordinary legal tribunal could, at any rate, be referred to "divine judgment." Hence arose the idea that any man who was not ready to prove the justness of his cause by a bodily contest under the divine judgment was unworthy of redress—was outside the pale. In a society where such a belief held sway the wager of battle was at least logical. We no longer believe that a just cause cannot be defeated, and religion condemns utterly the appeal to force ; yet, so powerful remains the tradition, that popular prejudice everywhere, on the Continent at least still declares a man who has been outraged to have forfeited his "honour"—in other words, the whole value of his life—if he does not show himself ready to appeal to the arbitrament of arms. The German Emperor, indeed, gives tout this pronouncement as an ethical axiom—a matter which is not to be even discussed among men of honour! The result is that a man can still, in this twentieth century, vindicate an action however dishonourable, if it does not come within the ken of the law, by a demand for "trial by battle"!

The "point of honour" is above ordinary reasoning. Nothing but a long and uninterrupted tradition could make a principle so illogical as well as wrongful play so tyrannous a part in the social life of modern days. We have seen how the initial theory was started; it is curious to mark how it survived, with slight transformation, after the complete disure of the trial "under the judgment of God." The matter was sagaciously discussed by Montesquieu in "L'Esprit des Lois," published in 1748. After analysing the theories that underlay the wager of battle, he proceeds to say: "Already do we perceive the first appearance and growth of the peculiar articles of our 'point of honour.'" The accuser began by declaring that some person had committed some particular action ; the latter contended that the accusation was a lie. Thereupon the judges ordered the duel. Thus it became an established principle that the who had "received the lie" was bound to fight, and that no one, having made an appeal for redress, could avoid fighting without being liable to degrading penalties—in most cases death, but at the least forfeiture. Now, in a warlike community it was but natural that the necessity of vindicating a claim, or disproving a lie, by fighting should assume the force of an ineluctable principle of action among all men claiming gentle and honourable rank. And on that line of thought we can go further. It was almost inevitable that, even in the private life of the upper classes, jealous above everything of their personal consideration, every incident which could, by any means, be construed into a lie should lead to an appeal to arms. Now, every interference, any injurious opposition, anything that savours, however distantly, of a want of proper respect—a touch, a laugh, what not,—can be looked upon as a lie implied : for it can be held to mean that the position assumed by the person thus slighted is not justifiable. Such being the case, it is clear that if a man is to retain his "honour" the matter must be tested by an appeal to arms. Thus arose that monstrous growth the "punctilio of honour," whion to this day finds Imperial commendation in Germany ; which has cost civil

THE PROBLEM OF INFANT FEEDING SOLVED.

Vital Part of Human Milk Obtainable.

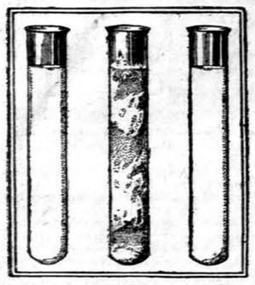
PROFESSOR BERGELL'S REMARKABLE ANNOUNCEMENT.

At last the problem of infant feeding has been solved. Great interest has been aroused throughout Europe by the announcement of this discovery by the well-known scientist, Professor Bergell, of the University of Berlin.

The leading medical journals in England and Germany have reported upon it in terms of the highest praise. In fact, a great revolution in infant feeding has already commenced.

The substance which has effected this revolution is called Albulactin—the vital part of human milk. When added to cow's or buffalo's milk, Albulactin makes it, to all intents and purposes, the same as human milk, and babies thrive on it as well as when fed at the breast.

Recent analyses prove that human milk contains a great deal of a substance called milk-albumin, which is "the vital part of human milk" and the infant's chief food. Cow's milk, condensed milk, and buffalo's milk contain very little milk-albumin. Therefore, a baby fed on either of these is starved of this vital milk-albumin. Albulactin is simply soluble milk-albumin. The addition of Albulactin to these milks makes them equal in food value to human milk.



A. B. C.

Albulactin also makes these milks as digestible as human milk. This fact is vividly demonstrated by these test tubes.

A. contains human milk to which the digestive fluid found in the baby's stomach has been added. This fluid makes human milk form fine, soft flakes, which are easily digested.

Tube B. contains diluted cow's milk with the same digestive fluid. Note the large, thick, leathery curds. These are difficult to digest, and cause vomiting, indigestion, wind pain, diarrhœa, etc.

Tube C. contains diluted cow's milk and Albulactin. The flakes formed are exactly like those of human milk, and are equally digestible. This is why Albulactinised milk always agrees with the baby, and prevents the troubles due to the indigestibility of cow's milk.

Numerous cases have been recorded in which Albulactin has saved infant life. A doctor from St. Columb, Cornwall, writes:—"I gave Albulactin to a child who was wasted to skin and bone and all but dead. The effect was like magic, and now, after three or four weeks, she is filled out, and is quite as strong as a child of her age should be."

Albulactin is sold by all chemists and in all bazaars. A valuable book, entitled "King Baby: His Food and Health," giving full information on these all important subjects, will be sent, free, to every mother who writes for it to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), P.O. Box 226, Bombay.

THE GREAT CRANMER.

Cambridge Memorial to Oxford Martyr.

After a lapse of over 350 years, a memorial has been placed in Jesus College, Cambridge, to Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was burnt at Oxford in 1556, and was the earliest of the distinguished scholars of the college.

Cranmer was entered by his widowed mother as a member of Jesus College at the age of fourteen. The college had then been founded less than seven years, by the conversion of the nunnery of St. Rhadegund, under letters patent of Henry VII. and at the expense of Bishop Alcock, of Ely, for scholastic purposes. Erasmus was at the time at Cambridge, holding the office of Lady Margaret Reader in Divinity, and Cranmer, who had probably been trained in piety by his mother (from his father he acquired a love of field sports and splendid horsemanship), came into association with the friend of Luther, and by him was induced to take up the study of the Holy Scriptures. This, however, did not lead him into the priesthood, for on taking his B.A. degree in 1511, he relinquished the Fellowship to which he was soon after elected in order to marry, supporting himself by lecturing at Buckingham (now Magdalene) College. His married life was short, and on the death of his wife he was reinstated in his Fellowship at Jesus College. He now expressed a desire to enter the Church, and was ordained in 1523, when in his thirty-fourth year. He became a Doctor of Divinity, and settled down to the collegiate life of his day. He might have continued the humdrum course of the college don but for an accident. In 1529, one of the periodical outbreaks of plague which troubled the Middle Ages fell upon the country, visiting Cambridge with special violence. Cranmer went to some relatives at Waltham, whereto the King had removed his Court. Some of the Royal counsellors were quartered at the house of Cranmer's relatives, and conversation between them and Cranmer led to the latter making a suggestion as to how the King might divorce Catherine without appealing to the Pope, which was reported to Henry VIII. and led to Cranmer being taken into Royal favour. Henceforward his career is of national rather than local concern, but the correspondence collected by the Park Society shows that he never was separated, in thought at least, from his Alma Mater, and to the last the name of Cambridge was dear to him.

The memorial has been placed in the remains of the old church of St. Rhadegund, which Alcock brutally mutilated, now used by the college as its chapel, and which is regarded as one of the architectural treasures of the University. The memorial consists of a mural monument, and is placed beneath the south window of the transept under the solid square tower. A carved medallion of white marble contains an exquisitely carved presentment of the head and shoulders of Cranmer in quaint Tudor costume and exhibited in bas-relief. It is the work of Mr. Albert Bruce Joy, who has made a special study of the portraits of Cranmer in the National Gallery, Jesus College, and elsewhere. The medallion is surrounded by a frame of classical design constructed of alabaster. It is exceedingly effective and an ornament to the chapel.

The memorial was unveiled by the Bishop of Ely, the Visitor of the College, in the course of a stately service opened by a procession from the quadrangle and through the cloisters of the choir clergy, and members of the college singing the Veni Creator to an old mediæval tune. Dr. Mann, the organist of King's, had charge of the musical arrangements, and the choir of King's College assisted. The Bishop delivered an address previous to unveiling the memorial, and the singing of the Te Deum will close the service.

The old nunnery of St. Rhadegund's was the only one within the vicinity of the University. It was founded by Malcolm IV., King of Scotland, during the reign of Henry II., and had a most beautiful church, in style varying from transition Norman to the late early English. Discovery of remains are made from time to time, which show that its reputation for architectural magnificence was not unfounded.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Posterity will, no doubt, have something to say of the microscopic eye of the typical nineteenth-century poet, and will perhaps complain that some of that goodly fellowship fell into the fault of signalising effects of Nature, not because of their inherent interest or beauty, but merely because they were minute and therefore likely to escape notice. It was the defect of a quality, however, and the poets of that time were masters in the art of snap-shotting a picturesque detail. Ruskin did justice to Wordsworth's description of the "Mountain Daisy," and

The beauty of its star-shaped shadow, thrown
On the smooth surface of this naked stone.

And in like manner, though working more in colour, Keats talks of

flowers on their stalks set
Like vestal primroses, but dark velvet
Edges them round, and they have golden pits.

These are cases of flowers described singly, but in poetry they are often massed, and when the mass is of the same kind of flower, we have such expressions as Leigh Hunt's "gorgeous glooms" of a bed of wall flowers, or Tennyson's likening of a sheet of wood hyacinths to "the heavens upbreaking thro' the earth," or we see the stormy gold of Wordsworth's ten thousand daffodils "fluttering and dancing in the breeze." There is, however, in our literature a series of passages where the flowers grouped are of divers kinds, and they are sufficiently remarkable to be worth classifying.

For one thing, the most obviously musical of them is the stanza in the April eclogue of the "Shepherd's Calendar" beginning "Bring hither the pink and purple columbine." Swinburne has accustomed our ears to deeper harmonies and subtler effects of melody, but to those accustomed to the poets of Tottel's "Miscellany", the rhythms must have seemed of a magical charm, and even yet the names of the flowers appeal so delicately to the audition that one forbears asking modern enquivalents to the Elizabethan terms. Mr. Kipling's "Excellent herbs had our fathers of old" is a cadet of the same house. It is the names of the flowers rather than the flowers themselves that are woven into the verse. As an instance, on the other hand, of an enumeration which is beautiful partly because of the flower names and partly because of the descriptive touches take this from Emerson's "Humble Bee"—

Aught unsavoury or unclean
Hath my insect never seen;
But violets and bilberry bells,
Maple-sap and daffodils,
Grass with green flag half-mast high,
Succory to match the sky,
Columbine with horn of honey,
Scented fern and agrimony,
Clover, catchfly, adder's tongue,
And brier-roses, dwelt among.

This passage may serve as a transition to those others the beauty of which is due almost entirely to the descriptive comment. The group in the high midsummer pomp verse of Thyrsis is a somewhat exiguous one, but there is felicity in the gold-dusted snapdragons, sweet William with his homely cottage smell, and in the roses that down alleys shine afar. Moreover, the verse serves as a foil to the two most magnificent floral passages in our literature. One is in Shakespere in the conversation between Florizel and Perdita in the shepherd's hut. There we have the marigold that goes to bed wi' the sun and with him rises weeping, daffodils that come before the swallow dares, violets dim but sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes, pale primroses that die unmarried, and bold oxlips. Here the whole is saturated with passion, and we have the "ne plus ultra" of floral description. Milton's in *Lycidas*, however, makes a good second, although it is reminiscent, and the flowers are not all of one season. There we have the rathe primrose that forsaken dies, the pansy freaked with jet and (an epithet worth a Jew's eye) the glowing violet, the well attired woodbine and cowslips pale that hang the pensive head. Everyone knows those passages by heart and a general reflection on them is that, whereas in nature we either examine a flower singly and appreciate its details or mass it and lose the details in the general impression the poets have an art by which without quite failing to communicate the sense of the mass, they individualise the flowers that make it up.

The announcement that Mr. Lang is on the eve of bringing out a "History of English Literature" reminds us that there is no writer of our day who, working upon so high a plane of merit, has so abundant a literary output to his credit. His half-page in "Who's who" shows that, in addition to uncollected essays, articles, prefaces, and letters to the press, which must be very numerous, he has, since his debut in 1872, produced over sixty books. And the variety of subjects with which the books deal is as remarkable as their number. A critic once pertly spoke of Mr. Lang as "the Merry Andrew of our reviews," but much of his work has been of a serious sort. He is a historian, and his views on Scottish history, although not popular with his fellow-countrymen, have still to be reckoned with; he is a biographer, and has written lives of Lockhart and Sir George Mackenzie; he has been a student of comparative religion and of the allied science of folk-lore; he has been curiously interested in that borderland of human experience where questions of dreams and ghosts arise, while, as a Greek scholar, he has given us translations of Homer and Theocritus which have not been bettered in our time. It is, however, to his work done in lighter vein that he owes, perhaps, most of his popularity. His volumes of fairy stories have exhausted the colours of the rainbow; he has written four novels; he has written and translated volumes of poetry; while in "Letters to Dead Authors" he early proved himself a master in a difficult kind of essay. Moreover, he seems to be one of those writers who do not suffer their knowledge of a subject to lapse, but rather gives the impression of one who is able to take up his pen and write upon any topic belonging to a province of knowledge over which he has once acquired mastery. There are deductions to be made, of course, but this makes a remarkable record. In the impending volume he will be breaking practically new ground, for, although he has done much critical work he has hitherto given little evidence of having made a systematic study of the history of English literature. The book will, no doubt, however, be worthy of its writer, and some of us will welcome back Mr. Lang from that region of history which, once a branch of literature, is now a dreary branch of science to an order of composition in which his pen has been always at its best.

M. Jules Claretie has discovered notebooks of his own relating to people and events in Paris of forty years ago, and has been entertaining readers of "Les Annales" with extracts. In this week's instalment he gives an account of what may be called Dumas' "Abbotsford." It was in 1844, while he was writing the "Three Musketeers" and was in full creative verve, that Dumas conceived the idea of building a house answerable in some measure to the creations of his imagination. As a quarry hole seemed the least likely foundation for such a house, he chose one at Port-Marly. Among the grey stones in the open air and upon the site of what was to be the dining-room he gave a splendid dinner to his friends and invited them to a similar dinner on the same spot three years thence. Within the three years the house was built. It was a fine fabric, with lofty turrets; its rooms commanded wide prospects over Paris, and each window, in curiously carven stonework displayed a medallion supported by two unicorns, with an image of Dante, Hugo, or Lamartine carven upon it. Within it was sumptuous as an Arabian palace. There were guest chambers and artists' studios stocked with genuine Henri II. furniture; the Arabian room had carvings imitating the lacework effects of the Alhambra, while panels painted by artists of the day were everywhere. Finally, there were caged exotic birds and beasts, two negro servants, and two Arabic sculptors. Now for a man with a competency as it is usually defined—that is, a million a minute and all expenses paid—such a lordly pleasure-house would have been paradise, but the irony of the thing is that Dumas' enterprise and his ideas of hospitality were such that, in order to keep things in train, he had to sit drudging among his "ghosts" like a galley slave shackled to half a dozen different oars.

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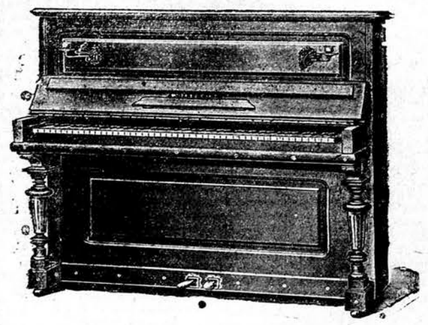

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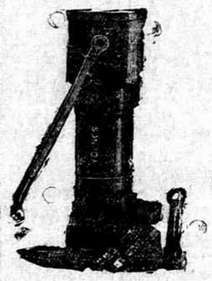

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